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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revenue.—Abstract of the net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended on the 10th of October, 1831, and the 10th of October, 1832, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof:—

	Qrs. ended Oct. 10, 1831.	1832.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .	4,339,741	4,696,129	356,388	.....
Excise ...	4,370,597	4,668,188	297,591	.....
Stamps...	1,681,745	1,657,759	.....	23,986
Post-office	366,000	333,000	.....	33,000
Taxes....	540,576	656,959	116,383	.....
Miscel. ..	98,080	81,551	.....	16,529
	11,396,739	12,093,586	770,362	73,515
	Deduct Decrease ..		73,515	.....
	Increase on the Qr.		696,847	.....

Abstract of the net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 10th of October, 1831, and the 10th of October, 1832, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof:—

	Years ended Oct. 10, 1831.	1832.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs .	15,577,687	15,201,299	.....	376,388
Excise ...	14,896,521	14,956,307	59,786	.....
Stamps ..	6,484,580	6,528,843	44,263	.....
Post-office	1,393,011	1,313,000	.....	80,011
Taxes....	4,945,110	5,022,324	77,214	.....
Miscel. ..	439,179	387,039	.....	52,410
	43,736,388	43,408,812	181,263	508,839
	Deduct increase ...		.....	181,263
	Decrease on the Yr		.....	327,576

The promising aspect of the Financial

Accounts for the Quarter ended on the 10th of October is thus highly gratifying. The excess of the last three months is 696,847*l.*, or nearly 700,000*l.* above the income of the corresponding three months of 1831. This improvement extends not to one branch of national income alone; it arises from no accidental circumstance, like an increase of the duties on corn; but it pervades the whole sources of our revenue, and seems to depend on general and permanent causes. The Customs and the Excise share it in nearly equal proportions. The Assessed Taxes have likewise increased, and only two of the considerable branches of our national income show any deficiency. The increase on the Customs is 256,388*l.*; on the Excise, 297,591*l.* and on the Assessed Taxes, 116,383*l.* The deficiency is 23,986*l.* on the Stamps, and 33,000*l.* on the Post-Office. The latter is easily accounted for from the general election, or the more active correspondence incident to a time of political excitement which swelled the Post-Office revenue last year.

On the whole year, or between the 10th of October last year and the 10th instant, there has been a falling off of 327,576*l.*—a sum which will no doubt be fully compensated by the improved revenue of the ensuing quarter.

The result is the more gratifying, as it falsifies more than one sinister prediction, and gives us the assurance that if all the great interests of the nation are not in the most thriving condition, at least its vital resources remain unimpaired. When this state of the Revenue is coupled with the reduction effected in the expenditure, the prospect becomes more cheering. The national gain from this source, in the present quarter, may be estimated at 500,000*l.*—more than making up for the deficiency on the revenue of the whole, and actually raising the improvement of this quarter over the corresponding quarter of last year, to more than a million sterling.

At the Court at St. James's, the 12th day of October, 1832, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, it was ordered, by his Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th of October instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 11th day of December next.

THE COLONIES.

EAST INDIES.

Accounts respecting the ravages of the plague in Bushire are of a most dreadful description. The disease had almost wholly depopulated the district, the deaths having amounted to from 150 to 200 a day. It commenced by great weakness, and the sufferers were then attacked with swellings in the groin, the arm-pits, and back, the pain arising from which was excessive, and continued until death put an end to their misery. At one time there were 2,000 bodies unburied in the streets. The sufferers when attacked crowded to the mosques, where most of them died, and it was not until decomposition had commenced that they were buried. Men were hired at high wages to perform this duty, and at one time 100 persons were so employed. In most of the houses from one to four dead bodies were left unburied for some days. In the Residency Court dead bodies were left exposed. Notwithstanding the existence of this dreadful state of things, several thieves had pillaged the houses. The Residency had been broken open, and everything valuable stolen. Whole families were swept off by the disease, and the utmost distress prevailed.

Accounts from Calcutta, to the beginning of April, state that the weather was extremely hot. It appears there was an unusual scarcity of money among the native merchants, and that the market was in consequence in an inactive state. Indeed, imports were at a depressed rate scarcely ever before known, and of piece goods but very few sales could be effected, although they were offered at very losing prices. Freight to London was 6*l.* to 6*l.* 6*s.* Complaints had been received from different indigo districts lamenting the want of rain, while in others too much had fallen; but nothing had occurred materially to alter the prospects of the crops, which still remained extremely favourable.

WEST INDIES.

The recent accounts from Jamaica state that the Earl of Mulgrave, the new Governor, was making a tour through the most important districts of the island, and doing his utmost to allay the irritated feelings of the two great opposing parties. The blacks on three of the estates at Savannah le Mar had again risen, but, by the timely assistance of the military, were put down without much bloodshed; only two lives having become forfeited. In the papers

there is published a patent of land from the Crown to the colonists of Jamaica, which imposes upon them, as the means of validating the grant, the absolute necessity of having four negroes for every hundred acres of land for five years from its settlement. Accounts from St. Lucia represent that island in a state of great discontent and distress, in consequence of the rigid enforcement of the Orders of Council by government.

MAURITIUS.

The arrival of Mr. Jeremie, at the Mauritius, as the bearer of the Order in Council of November last for the regulation of slave labour, had thrown the colony into a state of excitement altogether without a parallel since the period of its acquisition by this country. A desperate determination seems to have been adopted, on the part of the inhabitants, not to allow that Order in Council to be carried into execution. Meetings were held, and the governor was besieged with addresses to induce him to suspend its promulgation. As a further indication of the feeling of the inhabitants, the shops were shut, the works suspended in the sugar plantations, and business of every kind put a stop to. Unable to bear up against this extraordinary state of things, the governor at length gave way, and it was publicly announced that Mr. Jeremie had taken his departure for England; in consequence of which, the shops all re-opened, and establishments of every description resumed their occupations on the 14th of July. Even those legal functions with which Mr. Jeremie had been invested on leaving England were invalidated. The Court of Justice was summoned to meet on the 14th, for the purpose of registering the commission of Mr. Jeremie, as Procureur and Attorney-General, but it was declared illegal by the Judges for one individual to hold both these situations. Mr. Jeremie is the author of a pamphlet on Slavery, and his sentiments on this subject are the cause of the shameful and illegal conduct of the planters towards him. By their proceedings on this occasion, the planters have set at defiance the British Government.

More recent accounts state that the governor had issued a proclamation to the negroes, to disabuse them of the mistake that the King had granted them liberty. The proclamation further enjoined that they should obey the law, and perform their duties to their masters. On the other hand, the "Council," as the Committee of the Colonists called themselves, put forth the following "order," as it is termed:—"Order of the 5th of June, 1832:—No longer acknowledge the tribunals; keep the shops shut—stop all business. Do not recognize the Protector nor his assistants, nor pay any imposts. Let the Assessors go no longer to the Court—stop the sale of all arrack so long as Jeremie and Thomas shall be in the colony." *

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the Newfoundland "Royal Gazette" has been published a proclamation for summoning a general assembly, by which also the colony is divided into districts, and the qualification both of the electors and members is determined. These are placed on an extremely liberal footing. Every man who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has occupied any house within the island, either as owner or tenant, for two years preceding the election, is eligible to become a member of the assembly. The qualification of an elector is precisely the same, except that an occupation for one year previous to the election is declared to be sufficient. This proclamation had given much satisfaction to the colonists, who had been led to expect, from the terms of the governor's commission, that the privilege would be limited to freeholders.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Accounts from Sydney state that a discovery of some valuable districts in the interior has been made by George Clark, a bushranger, who had been committed to the gaol of Sydney. He had succeeded in attaching himself to the aborigines, beyond Bathurst, so as to be adopted as a member of the different tribes with whom he travelled. He spoke confidently of the discovery of a great river far to the north, and of a rich tract of country eligible for settlers to a great extent on the northern side of the river, extending to the sea-coast.

* A Packet recently arrived from the Leeward Islands has brought a Circular addressed by the Governors of the West Indian Islands to the Legislatures, announcing officially that the recommendation to adopt, as a law, the Order in Council of the 2d of November last, is not for the present to be pressed upon.

With respect to the Crown Colonies, the Government still continues firm. A very able dispatch from Lord Goderich to the Governor of Trinidad, explanatory of the course which the mother country is pursuing, has been published.

FOREIGN STATES.

FRANCE.

The French Ministry is at length formed, and has been thus officially announced in the *Moniteur*:—

Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, and President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War, in the room of M. Casimir Perier, deceased.

The Duc de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, *vice* Sebastiani.

M. Humann, Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Montalivet.

M. Thiers, Minister of the Interior, in the room of Baron Louis.

M. Guizot (Deputy), Minister of Public Instruction, *vice* M. Girod de l'Ain.

M. Barthe (Deputy), Keeper of the Seals, and Administrator of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Admiral de Rigny remains Minister of the Marine—and M. D'Argout of Commerce and Public Works.

In addition to this nomination of Ministers, the *Moniteur* has published other Ordonnances by which the Chambers are convoked for the 19th November, and Baron Louis and M. Girod de l'Ain are created Peers of France. The latter is also appointed President of the Council of State (a tribunal resembling that into which our Privy Council resolves itself to hear appeals.) A variety of minor arrangements are also announced in the *Moniteur*. We find among them, that the Prefects and other Civil Functionaries, and the National Guards, are placed under the authority of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

Marshal Soult has addressed a "Circular" to all the Authorities Civil and Military of France, calling upon them to support him energetically, should occasion arise, in repressing disturbance. The Marshal ascribes his appointment to the Ministry, partly to the good-will of his Sovereign, partly to the recollection of some late services which he has had the honour of rendering to his country: and the policy which he means to pursue is stated to be one of vigour and decision, and characterized at once by a regard to the cultivation of internal tranquillity and of external peace. It promises, first, to put an end to all foreign questions which are at present unsettled; from which it may be easily gathered that no means will be left untried, nor any expense or exertion spared, to settle the affairs of Belgium; secondly, it promises to re-establish and to maintain peace and order at home, by supporting the friends of the Government, on the one hand, and putting down by force, if necessary, its enemies, on the other, be they Carlists or Republicans; and, thirdly, it declares that in all matters the system of M. Perier shall be persevered in, and the glory of France, so long dear to the Marshal, be the first consideration of the new Cabinet.

In addition to this "Circular," the official Journal publishes a Royal Ordonnance, with a list of the names of *sixty-one* individuals created Peers of France.

HOLLAND.

The Speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the States-General, on the 15th October, expresses his disappointment at his inability to announce the termination of the difficulties occasioned by "the revolt in Belgium." He alludes to the moderation he has displayed, which instead of leading to a final adjustment, had only increased unreasonable demands. He alludes to the amount and efficiency of his land and sea forces—to their experience and discipline—to the conduct of the local authorities, in calling out and organizing the militia—to the readiness of the recruits to join their brothers in arms—and to the provision made for the families whose supporters should become martyrs to the public cause. The speech concludes in the following terms:—

"Heavy, however, are the burdens which the nation must yet bear; and the future remains still clouded. But the sense of honour and patriotism, which unanimously pervades the whole nation, makes her bear those burdens with an universal good will, and contribute with enthusiasm to the maintenance and protection of her national character.

"Those feelings, Noble and Mighty Lords, must give us confidence. A nation who do not forget the glory of their ancestors, and who render themselves so eminent in the present day by their attachment to law and good order, has a claim to respect from foreign countries. In the unanimity of the people, and in the justness of our cause, we find the strongest support; and by a mutual participation in the exigencies of the State, we have the firmest hope that, with full confidence in the Omnipotent Ruler of the world, in proper time, we shall be enabled to let our fellow-countrymen reap the fruit of the noblest perseverance."

It appears to be at length determined to bring the Belgian question to a final settlement, by compelling the King of Holland to execute the Treaty of 1831 agreed to by the Five Powers. For this purpose orders have been issued for the assembling at Spithead, with as little delay as is practicable, of a powerful squadron, to be placed under the command of Sir P. Malcolm, to proceed to the Scheldt,

and of acting in conjunction with a French fleet, in enforcing compliance on the part of the King of Holland with the wishes of the Five Powers.

The English Government has been very reluctant to adopt any measure of coercion; but since the King of Holland has proved by his late conduct that he is resolved not to make peace with Belgium on any terms—that he is determined to embroil Europe, if possible, in order to gratify his selfish ambition by a Belgic conquest—and that rather than surrender his obstinate warlike purposes, he is prepared to bid defiance to all his Allies, a large English and French fleet is, with the full concurrence of the Allies, to be despatched to the coast of Holland, to blockade his ports, and bring him to his senses.

GREECE.

The young King of Greece was proclaimed and installed at the Palace of Preysing (Bavaria) on the 8th instant.

CHINA.

Late advices from China announce that a revolt had taken place in that empire. It appears that the rebel forces had taken a very strong position, being a species of amphitheatre, surrounded by mountains, and only accessible through narrow passes among the hills. These passes were entirely occupied by the rebels, under the command of a youth of eighteen, who assumed the title of King Le, and issued his mandates in the *first* year of his reign. Owing to these local advantages, they had worsted all the troops sent against them. The Governor of the province of Hoo-nam who at the commencement of the revolt had proceeded to the scene of action with all the disposable force of the province, had been obliged to retire precipitately, in consequence of the rebels having made demonstrations to attack his flank and rear. The troops of the Emperor are reported to be much dispirited, in consequence of the general belief that the revolters were leagued with evil spirits, and protected by them; and this superstition was likely to cause the rebels' progress to be for some time unimpeded.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 10th of September, state that the last remnant of the Turkish army was defeated at Bylau, and that Ibrahim occupied Adana.

The successive defeats, by sea and land, which the Sultan has recently experienced from the ruler of Egypt, have been as rapid as they were unexpected. As an explanation of the military and naval superiority of Egypt over Turkey, it may be observed, that Muhammed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, has been before-hand with the reforming Chief of the Ottoman Empire in the introduction of European improvements in the equipment, dress, and tactics of his army and navy, and in the education of his officers. For some years past the Pacha of Egypt has not had less, we believe, than sixty or eighty of his subjects, of all ages, in France, and forty or fifty in England, sent and maintained in these countries at his own expense, for the purpose of receiving an European education. These pupils are destined for various professions; they are educated for ship-building, house-building, military and civil engineering, as surgeons, artists, watchmakers, millwrights, machinists; in short, for all the professions in the arts and sciences known in Europe. We mention this to show the system, the industrious activity, and the foresight of the Pacha of Egypt.

PERU.

By a decree, dated February 20, 1832, various articles, before prohibited, are declared admissible into the territories of the Republic, subject to duties of importation, viz.: wearing-apparel made up, boots, shoes, chairs, upholstery, furniture, carriages, thread, leather, and cigars, subject to a duty of 90 per cent. *ad valorem*, of which 50 per cent. must be paid in silver, the rest in notes. Barrels of flour, weighing less than eight arrobas each, will pay nine dollars duty. On Cuba and other West India tobacco, sixty dollars a quintal; snuff, six reals per lb.; wine, in casks, two dollars the arroba; wine, in bottles, three dollars per dozen, except champagne, which will pay six dollars per dozen; tallow, one real per lb.; olive oil, in barrels, five dollars per barrel; in bottles, four dollars per dozen; wool and silk hose, four dollars per pair; straw hats, made either in Europe or Asia, five dollars each. The following articles are prohibited:—Coarse woollens, flannel, and baize, gunpowder and saltpetre, sugar, soap, brandy, rice, vegetables, hog's lard, and tallow candles; these may, however, remain four months in the port where they are landed; but if not exported at the end of that time, they will be seized, and the owner fined according to their value. Another decree declares that after the 1st day of March, 1832, Callao shall become a port of deposit, in which goods may remain four months, without paying any deposit duties, after which those not prohibited may remain twenty months, paying storage, unless their decay should have rendered it necessary to eject them before the termination of that period.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of General Lafayette, and of the French Revolution of 1830. By B. Sarrans, Secretary to General Lafayette. 2 vols.

We live in an age of revolutions. The antagonist powers of good and evil—of despotism and liberty—of arbitrary domination and just government—are conflicting for the political regeneration of the civilized world. The clamour raised against revolutions is, for the most part, as senseless as it is unavailing; the cry should be directed against the tyranny, the oppression, and the crimes which render them necessary. Where is there an instance of a whole people cashiering their rulers, bringing them to condign punishment, and changing the form of their government, who were not first driven to desperation by the systematic and accumulating wrongs which rendered their social condition odious and intolerable? It is admitted that revolutions are calamities of appalling magnitude; but they sink into nothing when compared with the evils of a long-established despotism. Perhaps the strongest case that can be made out against the character of revolutions, considering the atrocities which sometimes mark their progress, and their apparent failure, is that of France, in the year 1789; but a very little knowledge of the history of Bourbon tyranny will suffice to prove that, whatever were the horrors which accompanied its annihilation, they are chargeable, not upon the Revolution, but upon the monstrous system which, as a whirlwind, it swept away. Revolutions are mild, or otherwise, according to the moral materials with which they have to work. When tyranny is absolute, and carried on for many years through all the departments of a government corrupted to the core, it is impossible to conceive its stupifying and demoralizing influence upon the understandings and principles of a community. Bad governments make bad citizens; and we agree with one of our ablest contemporaries:—"We believe it to be a rule without an exception, that the violence of a revolution corresponds to the degree of misgovernment which has produced that revolution. Why was the French Revolution so bloody and destructive?—why was our Revolution of 1641 comparatively mild?—why was our Revolution of 1688 milder still?—why was the American Revolution, considered as an internal movement, the mildest of all? There is an obvious and complete solution of the problem. The English under James the Second and Charles the First were less oppressed than the French under Louis the Fifteenth and Louis the Sixteenth: the English were less oppressed after the Restoration than before the Great Rebellion; and America, under George the Third, was less oppressed than England under the Stuarts. The re-action was exactly proportioned to the pressure,—the vengeance to the provocation."

General Lafayette, in his own person, and the halo of moral glory which he has shed around him, is the bright, and, we believe, the only living representative of three revolutions, all of them necessary, if it be necessary that men should breathe the air of freedom. The first and the last of these require no vindication; they at once and for ever glorify themselves. The happy results of one, half a century has developed in every form of civilization and improvement; and if Louis Philippe, in the very madness of misrule, should exchange the glory of the other for the ignominy of an unchartered throne, he will provoke, as he will assuredly deserve, the execrations and vengeance of insulted millions. It is the great revolution of 1789 which Lafayette has lived to illustrate, whose principles he has fairly developed, and whose beneficial results he has maintained and justified with a truth and eloquence which few will hereafter be hardy enough to gainsay.

On one occasion, in the Chamber of Deputies, of which he was a member, and surrounded with aristocrats and the enemies of liberty, he nobly exclaimed, "Gentlemen, the crimes and disasters which we all execrate and deplore, are no more to be set down to the account of the revolution, than the massacre of St. Bartholomew is to be laid to the charge of religion, or the eighteen thousand judicial murders of the Duke of Alva to that of monarchy. The revolution was the emancipation and development of the human faculties, and the restoration of nations. This is so true, that the friends of liberty have always been, and still are, hated, by the adversaries of the revolution, in proportion to the efforts they have made to prevent its being sullied by crimes and excesses."

Provoked by expressions of regret at the destruction of the old system, Lafayette drew the following picture of it:—"Then disappeared that clerical corporation, which, while it exercised every description of influence, and refused to pay any share of public contributions, was incessantly increased. No part of its immense wealth was ever alienated; but all was distributed in its own class in an inverse ratio to labour. The law was a party in the exaction of vows too often compulsory, and France was covered with monastic orders, devoted to foreign chiefs. The clergy levied at once the contributions of opulence and mendicity; and in its secular organization was so wholly devoted to worldly indolence, that the labouring ministers were but an insignificant portion of what was called the first order of the state.

"We saw the disappearance of that corporation of sovereign courts in which the power of judging was venal by law, and hereditary and noble in fact; in which feodal judges were chosen and revocable by their lords; and in which the diversity of codes, and the jurisprudence of decrees made a cause be lost in one court which would have been gained in another; in which every plaintiff, by purchasing the most insignificant place about court, could drag the adverse party from the farthest extreme of the kingdom to Paris; in which all the grievances arising out of *esprit de corps* were multiplied by the dependence of a host of lawyers; in which all rational ideas, all useful discoveries were formally proscribed, and which, even in a just cause, could not resist the express command of

the King except by a denial of justice to the public.

"We beheld the overthrow of that financial corporation, impoverishing France to the utmost by fiscal farming. This monstrous institution exceeded in expenditure and profits the receipts of the royal treasury. Its vast code, which no where existed in a collected form, was an occult science, which its agents alone had the power or means of interpreting, and which, by constantly putting a price on perjury and domestic treachery, exercised on all unprotected men a despotism boundless and unrestrained."

After particularizing several other enormities of the ancient régime, the very mention of which fills us with admiration at the patient endurance of mankind, M. Lafayette eloquently asks—

"What, then, have we to regret? Is it the system of taxation imposed by the King in accordance with the fancy of a finance-minister—a system I have seen changed twelve times in fourteen years, arbitrarily imposed on the provinces, and, I may add, arbitrarily upon individuals? Is it the criminal jurisprudence under which the accused could neither see his family, his friends, his counsel, nor a copy of the indictment? When delivered over to a magistrate, who made it his only merit to extort confession, he was merely confronted with the witnesses, who were previously interrogated in secret, and who could retract nothing without incurring the penalty of perjury?

"Have we to regret the religious intolerance which doomed a great portion of the population to a state of legal concubinage, to bastardism and disinheritance? or that legislative violation of all the laws of nature and morality which Louis XIV. established, and which the illustrious Prelate Bossuet styled, *the work worthy of his reign, the most assured sign, as well as the purest enactment of authority?*

"Have we to regret the ecclesiastical and signorial imposts, which, levied on the lowest results of labour, were a burthen five-fold heavier upon the increase of the landowners than what was taken away in raw produce? Are we to regret the burdensome and humiliating feudal duties, whether they were collected in kind, or replaced by a tribute which indicated their origin? Are we to regret the laws which bound the vassals to feudal services? The laws of the chase, the captainships which delivered up the crops to the voracity of the game, and the labours of the field to the caprices and extortions of the guards; or the penalties amounting to condemnation for life to the galleys; which were dispensed in a tribunal nominated by the captain, who pronounced judgment on the bare statement of the accuser? Have we to regret the *lettres de cachet*, given blank to the Ministers, the commandants, and the intendants? or the decrees of supersedies which absolved the courtiers from the payment of their debts? or the substitutions and customs by which children were sacrificed to a collateral, and whole families to an elder relative? Have we to regret the sinecures, the reversions, and all that multiplicity of abuses and oppressions which find a place in written history, and even to this day, in the memory of all our contemporaries, foreign as well as national, who have directed any attention to the government of France?"

The Revolution of the Three Glorious Days, as it is called, and the part which Lafayette acted through the patriotic and successful struggle, and up to the moment of his voluntary retirement from public life, occupy the latter portion of the first and the whole of the second volume. These memoirs will be read with deep and awful interest. Freedom in France may yet need the aid of her veteran martyr, and it may yet be his doom who has shed so much of his noble blood in the holy cause of liberty, to consecrate it with his death. But, however his life may close, Lafayette is equally above praise and censure. He belongs to the great and the good—the lights that must shine for ever.

The Spanish Novelists. A Series of Tales, from the earliest periods to the close of the Seventeenth Century. Translated from the original, by Thos. Roscoe.

Mr. Roscoe is to prose what Dr. Bowring is to poetry. His extensive knowledge of the languages of other lands has opened to him a rich mine, in which he may dig and delve, and from which he may bring up wealth, without the slightest dread of his store being exhausted. The Italian and the German have been here followed by the "Spanish Novelists;" and, if the rare and the curious are more desirable than the wild and the beautiful, the latter volumes will be more widely successful than the former. Of the romantic writers of Spain, we know very little, yet are they full of humour: their adventures as singular, their descriptions as graphic, and their characters as *unique*, as any lover of the marvellous can possibly desire. To the general reader, "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote" are the only keys to the manners and people of Old Spain; but though the best, they are not alone. There are many other sources from which we may draw amusement and information. Mr. Roscoe has introduced us to such as are doubtless the most attractive; and he has administered to our gratification in no slight degree. From his abundant *matériel*, he has evidently made the most judicious selection. The Tales are all of them remarkable, and many of them admirable. We go on from "concerning what happened" to Don this, to "concerning what happened" to Don that, with exceeding delight; and feel ourselves quite at home among the cavaliers, the monks, the mendicants, the robbers, the alguazils, the duennas, and the gay knights and black-eyed damsels with which the volumes so plentifully abound. The third volume is, however, the best. The stories are more brief and striking, the plots and incidents less scattered, and they open to us scenes and personages less familiar to our memories. On the whole, the book is one of a novel, pleasant, and profitable character; and will prove a valuable addition to our literature.

Prometheus. Agamemnon. From the Greek of Æschylus. By Thomas Medwin, Esq.

Time was, when, if an author sought fame and fortune, he could scarcely have taken a surer road than through a vigorous and spirited trans-

lation of some classical author. That time is gone by; and if now a writer exercises his pen on such a topic, our apprehension is, that he is not attracted to it by an ambitious or selfish motive, but by the pure love of the subject, and by a strong admiration of the mighty Greek or Roman whom he desires to clothe in an English dress. Such is our judgment of Mr. Medwin.

"My object," says the translator, "in making a version of these plays, has been to present them to the public in such a shape that may prove interesting even to those who are not conversant with the originals." This, of course, is the only legitimate object of translation. They who are conversant with the originals do not want translations. It is a silly notion of a blustering political writer, who, because he does not know himself, fancies that he knows everything, that it is needless labour for any one to study the classics, because no one can form for himself a better translation than those already printed and published. Now, the fact is, that he who enjoys classical literature does not enjoy even *his own* translation, and has an apprehension of a poetic beauty which he cannot convey in English words: he sees elegancies of expression which he cannot make visible to one who is unacquainted with the original language. Scarcely any translator, therefore, can satisfy those who are familiar with the original; and that not from any fault in the translator, but from the national untractableness of the language. Mr. Medwin has made his translation tolerably close, and has thrown considerable spirit into his version; they who do not understand Greek, but wish to know something of Æschylus, will do well to betake themselves to these two tragedies translated by Mr. Medwin. The other plays will follow, if these two should be well received. Let us take a specimen:—

"Jove! sovereign power! thou friendly night!
Creatress of our glories bright!
Who, at thine hour of slumber deep,
For us o'er Troy a watch didst keep;
Enclose her round as in a cloud—
Enwrap her in a funeral shroud—
A net of slavery!
A net impalpable, whose height
And meshes none should flee:
Her young men, nor her men of might,
Nor age, nor infancy.
We offer up our vows to thee,
Great god of hospitality!
Who hast, in thine own fitting time,
Avenged on all, of one the crime:
We thank thee, Jove! and bless thee in that name,
That, keeping ever bent thy bow,
Its shaft has laid the spoiler low,
Nor glanced above the stars with idle aim."

Agamemnon, pp. 18, 19.

Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall, London. By E. J. Carlos.

Though somewhat liberal in respect to political institutions, we must confess we are zealous Tories in matters of antiquarianism. Yes, at the same moment that we would cheerfully lend our aid in extinguishing a "time-honoured" rotten borough, we would enlist, heart-and-hand, in the ranks of the conservatives of architectural beauties of our land. These we love, not merely because we can say, when beholding them with religious reverence, "Here, in old time, the hand of man hath been," but from the additional consideration, that the hand of man thus employed was employed in a good cause; not in rearing monuments, around which disastrous associations should cluster thick, but in preserving to after times specimens of that simple and yet beautiful taste, which might otherwise be forgotten amidst the fantastic innovations of the present age. The longer, then, such structures as the Ladye Chapel, Crosby Hall, and, we would add, the Palace of Eltham, can be retarded in their progress to extinction, the better; they form an interesting link between the past and the present; and we think it would argue badly for the taste and good feeling of Englishmen, if they looked with indifference on the severing of such links. The little work which has suggested the above remarks is well adapted to forward the cause it advocates. One thing surprised us as an omission, the extreme indefiniteness of the language as to the site of the Hall; we feel persuaded a stranger to London might feel himself puzzled, even after reading the work through, to tell in what part of London the object of his interest was to be found.

Blossoms of Hope, or a Soldier's Bequest to his Friends. By G. W. B., Private, 80th Regiment.

Sunshine, or Lays for Ladies.

We will not exclaim—"The age of poetry is gone," because we do not believe it; but we will say that the Muse of England seems at present contented with the laurels already won, and unanxious about any accession of glory. This will generally be the case, we imagine, after any great conquest; and such a conquest was that achieved by Byron, to whose victories we do, in a considerable degree, attribute the present tranquillity,—from whose abundance arises the present dearth. We are living in the period of the tide's revulsion. Let us not be misunderstood: we imagine not that the number of poets, or of persons susceptible of poetical impressions, is diminished,—we should rather judge the contrary to be the case; but the success of the eminent poet just mentioned, together with the lofty character of the efforts of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Shelley, and Keats, must assuredly intimidate those who are not conscious of first-rate abilities from entering the path where they have trod. But

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread;"

and hence almost all the *soi-disant* poetry of the day is the product of men who desperately enter on a competition which cannot but be ruinous in its issue to them; who forget, too, that though such recreations may be "sport" to them, they are "death"—aye, and with a prelude of torture—to their readers. These remarks may seem a somewhat severe introduction to a short notice of two works which are by no means worse than

most of those that at present make their appearance. We cannot wish to blight the "Blossoms of Hope," but we candidly tell the author that the possession of the ability to write verses which friends may approve, and album-keeping ladies covet, is no argument at all for a man's boldly venturing before the world as a claimant of the poetic wreath which the high tribunal of Taste awards to the genuine bard. The present candidate possesses no credentials which warrant such pretensions; and we are of opinion that his "uncultured, woodland flowers" would have diffused more fragrance over their native vale than they are likely to do over the dusty path of the world's business. Yet would we not too severely censure the attempt. We were much pleased to observe that so large a portion of the volume is devoted to the cause of social and domestic affection. The life of a private soldier is, we imagine, but little favourable to the indulgence of the heart's sympathies in their due degree of purity. We give one short specimen of the soldier's skill in verse-making:—

"Oculus est lingua animæ."

"Breathes not the lover's soul and sigh
In that impassioned, glowing eye?
The mother's soul—is it not seen
In those soft eyes' expressive *beam?*
The moping idiot's vacant stare—
Does it not tell the void that's there?
And is not hopeless passion read
When all within the eye is dead?"

"Sunshine" we were at first glance tempted to pronounce "all moonshine." After having ventured, however, a little way, and looked about us, we found we had rambled into a very pleasant region, and that there was more real warm life stirring than we at first perceived. These "Lays for Ladies" are so much the better in our eyes, that there is no cant of pretension about them. The author does not call himself a poet, and pen dismal ditties about "lyres" and "muses" and Apollo, &c.; nor does he profess to be a demonstrator of the heart's anatomy. Of the very many who undertake this business, there are very few competent to it, and, besides, it has been already done. Our author very wisely keeps to the surface, and troubles himself very little whether men and women have hearts or not. he sees them make love to one another, magnify trifles, and treat important matters as trifles; talk nonsense, make excursions, go to balls and concerts, flirt, affect the sentimental, &c.; and he accordingly "says his say" thereupon in lively, easy, thread paper lyrics, which are much more amusing, at any rate, than the ten-thousandth edition of sonnets to "the Moon," or (we beg to say we have no particular allusion) "to Mary." Here is "The Coquette," as a short, but not the most favourable, specimen of the "Sunshine:"—

"A hint that you don't mean to marry,
A vow that your heart shall be free,
On your bosom a buckler you carry,
And will ne'er be found bending the knee.
Say, 'Women are heartless and cold,
That you never saw one worth the choosing;
Either too backward or bold,
Either too talking or musing.'
Dress in your very best style,
Flirt with a dozen or two;
Say, 'Merely the time to beguile,
With what right is she questioning you?'
Laugh if she talks about love,
Joke if she hints at a passion;
Say, 'It's all very sweet in a dove,
You don't like to be out of the fashion.'
Show her letters and rings by the score,
Lockets with hair by the dozen;
Yawn out, 'Love's a terrible bore,
And women, how easy to cozen!'
Read her a batch of love-letters,
Till you put her quite into a pet;
Then boast how you're free from all fetters,—
She's yours, if an arrant coquette."

Craven Derby; or, the Lordship by Tenure. 2 vols.

We must dismiss this book very briefly. It is in the old, but happily obsolete, style of novel-writing. The first paragraph of the first chapter is quite enough:—

"The castle clock had just tolled eleven heavily upon the air; the night was dark and stormy; the rain was descending in sheets; and the wind whistled mournfully through the trees, when Agatha," &c.

Qanoon-e-Islam, or the Customs of the Moosulmans of India. By Jaffur Shurreef (a native of the Deccan), and translated by G. A. Herklots, M.D.

This is a most interesting volume, written by a native Mahomedan of the Duk'hun (vulgarly written Deccan), for the information of Europeans and others, alien to the country. It somewhat resembles the recent work of Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali, but it is more minute and systematic in the details. Until the latter work had appeared, we were in England remarkably uninformed as to the manners and customs of our Mahomedan subjects: at present we have little to complain of in this particular. The plan of the work is so well described in the Preface, that we cannot do better than transcribe a paragraph from it:—"He (the Author) traces an individual from the period of birth (and even before it) through all the forms and ceremonies which religion, superstition, and custom, have imposed on the Indian Moosulman. The account begins with the ceremonies observed at the seventh month of the mother's pregnancy; details the various rites performed by the parents during the several periods of the lives of their children as they grow up to maturity, and the almost endless ceremonies of matrimony. Then follow the fasts, festivals, &c. which occur in the different months of the year. These are succeeded by an account of vows, oblations, and many minor subjects, such as the pretended science of necromancy, exorcism, or casting out devils, detecting thieves, determining the most auspicious times for undertaking journeys or other enterprises,—all of which are matters of almost daily occurrence; and the whole concludes with an account of their sepulchral rites, and the visiting of the grave at stated periods during the first year after death." The information under all these heads is of a most interesting character: the most amusing department is that which relates to necromancy and ex-

orcism, where the gravest directions possible are given for the performance of these arts. We have magic squares and circles, magic figures of the most demoniacal aspect, as amulets and lamp-charms, both for causing the devil's presence and casting him out, together with smoke charms, to effect the same important purposes, and formulæ of incantation of every variety of phraseology. There is a singular resemblance in all the matter of this part of the work to the notable nonsense contained in the Libellus de Mirabilibus Naturæ Arcanis of Albert the Little, where those whose taste lies that way may revel in talismans and cabalistical mysteries. It would seem that their thief-catchers are proficients in their art: our candidates for Botany Bay would stand but poor chance if exposed to the method of detection by assafœtida, or that of measuring sticks, or that of magic squares; but, above all commend us to the following, which the author tells us he has performed himself at his own house. He kindly adds, "People may believe it or not as they please." A girl had taken a nose-ornament of his sister's, hid it in a drinking-cup, and covered it with a small tray. He resolved to attempt the discovery of the thief, and accordingly assembled a number of boys, and having applied a little lamp-black to the bottom of a cup, directed them to place their hands, one by one, upon it. As soon as one of the boys in his turn had done so, the cup began to move, on which our author put his hands on those of the boy, and directed the cup to guide them to the hiding-place of both thief and plunder, which it at once did, to the extreme satisfaction of the operator and the confusion of all sceptics. This method, indeed, we are told is "certain." We are afraid it would lose its virtue in our unbelieving island. The translator, we observe in his Preface, alluding to the Hindoo customs, &c. talks of the "comparative simplicity and rationality of the Mahomedan system of religion." We cannot but consider such expressions unguarded. The terms simplicity and rationality should not be even mentioned in reference to such a complicated ritual and tissue of superstition as fetter the intellect of the Indian Moosulmans: with this exception we most cordially recommend the volume.

The Poetic Negligée. By Caleb.

We notice this work only to warn those who might be allured by its title and handsome exterior, of the worthless character of its contents. The unblushing effrontery which could insult the public eye by such trash as this requires to be rebuked in the very outset of its career. If morality and purity of feeling must be exterminated from the heart, let them fall by a worthier hand than this. But we dismiss, with contempt, this mass of conceit and ribaldry.

Oriental Scenes: Sketches and Tales. By Emma Roberts.

Although Miss Roberts has lately wandered among the bright and glowing "Eastern Land," her name has often come before us, attached to some varied and excellent prose and poetry. Her last work before her departure for India was, we believe, "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster;" and we remember having been much pleased with her graceful style, and ease of composition and arrangement, united to that extensive information which must have cost her much time and much labour.

The present collection of poems are literally Oriental, varied in subject, and highly interesting as pictures of the country, feelings, customs, and habits of "a peculiar people." The first poem is called "The Sacrifice;" the next, "A Scene in the Doaab," of which Miss Roberts says in a note, that "those persons who have traversed the Doaab, or the neighbouring district of Bundelkund, or who have navigated the Jumna, which separates these provinces of Upper India, will acknowledge the fidelity of the description,—fortresses, in the last stage of decay, being as plentiful as the ruined villages of which we read in the Persian tale." It must, indeed, be a dreary and desolate waste where

"A crumbling mosque, a ruined fort,
Hastening alike to swift decay,—
Where owl and vampire-bats resort,
And vultures hide them from the day,—
Alone remain to tell the tale
Of Moslem power and Moslem pride,
When shouts of conquest filled the gale,
And swords in Hindoo blood were dyed."

There is one simple and beautiful custom amongst the females of Rajpoot, the knowledge of which we thank Miss Roberts for communicating: it has so much of the spirit of ancient chivalry about it, that we must extract the note; while we regret that both our space and regulations prevent our transcribing so long a poem. The word *rakhi*, we must premise, signifies a bracelet. "It is customary for the Rajpoot females to secure defenders by the gift of a bracelet. The acceptance of this gage, manifested by the return of a vest, *kaichli*, imposes the highest degree of fraternal devotion from the *Rakhi-bund-Bha*, or bracelet-bound brother. The connexion is one of the purest kind; for though vowed as a knight unto the death, the parties never meet, nor have any other intercourse. A festival is held in Rajesthan in honour of this custom."

Oriental poems, in general, remind us (very unpoetically) of a huge cask of molasses, from which we shrink in pure dread of being suffocated with sweets. So much of love and dove—of roses, and bulbuls, and the costly attar—that we deem it expedient to lay by the volume which records them, and let the leaves sleep on, undisturbed by our rude breath. But this is not the case with the volume presented by our fair traveller: it is a living, not a dead book; and cannot fail to be popular, even amongst those who know little and care less about Eastern climes. Before concluding our notice, we would particularize one little poem, for its graphic beauty and picturesque effect, as our peculiar favourite: it is called "The Brahmin."

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. British India. Vol. III.

The merits of the two former volumes of

British India had disposed us to expect no less gratification from a view of that part of the work devoted to the miscellaneous information connected with its subject. We are happy to find our anticipations fully equalled by the contributions to the volume before us, which contains more valuable papers upon important and interesting topics than we have space to notice, as they severally deserve. Mr. Hugh Murray's introductory chapter upon Indian Zoology is clever and concise, and worthy of preceding the more luminous and extensive essay, on the same subject, supplied by Mr. Wilson. Perhaps the best abstract of the Botany of India yet published is that furnished by Dr. Greville; who, from his personal friendship with Dr. Wallich, has had access to the highest sources of information, and has given sufficient proof of his ability to avail himself in the most able manner of this advantage. Considering the limited information yet obtained upon the Geology of Hindostan, Professor Jameson can hardly be said to have had a very favourable field for displaying his skill in his own peculiar department of science; and we are surprised to find his treatise embracing so many novel particulars, while the difficulties attending their collection are so numerous. He has evidently left no authority unconsulted, which could be rendered available for the improvement of his excellent dissertation. We pass over the papers upon Climate and Hydrography, remarking, merely, that they appear ably and clearly drawn up—a remark which is equally applicable to Dr. Ainslie's medical communications; although we may observe, in reference to the chapter on Spasmodic Cholera, that he has not given us a very favourable specimen of the skill of Indian practitioners in his extract of the remedies recommended in the Madras Report. On the subject of Hindoo Mathematics and Astronomy, the inquirer will find much that is satisfactory. Bailly, Sir William Jones, and Mr. Colebrook have been extensively consulted. The errors of the first-mentioned ingenious and unhappy speculatist have been ably confuted by Professor Wallace, backed by Delambre and Mr. Bentley's contributions to the Asiatic Researches. The learned Professor's excursus upon the geometrical and algebraic acquirements of the Hindoos are not less valuable; and he has laid his reader under an additional obligation by an account of the trigonometrical surveys carried on under the direction of Colonel Lambton. A paper on the navigation between England and the East Indies, with copious instructions to passengers on the outward voyage, from the pen, we presume, of Captain Clarence Dalrymple, will be found as replete with interest as utility. He has also considered the question of steam navigation by way of the Red Sea with considerable acumen. In taking leave of this portion of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, we have only to observe, in addition to former commendations, that three more serviceable volumes cannot be placed in the hands of all connected with the interests of our Eastern Empire, while at the same time those who are personally unconcerned in its complicated relations to society at home, may find in their contents, abstractedly considered, many hours of profitable reading.

Vortigern; an Historical Play, with an Original Preface. By W. H. Ireland.

This work possesses an adventitious interest; its claims, *per se*, are, we are disposed to think, very slight. The wonder, to our minds, is, that any one could ever have dreamed that the Vortigern was an offspring of Shakspeare's. It is no exaggeration to say, there is nothing in common but the form in which it is moulded. Yet while we would speak impartially of its merits, and decide upon them from the work itself, we cannot but think that the author of it has been, and is, an injured man. He has bitterly paid the penalty of his violation of truth; and we do not see that it is just that those whom he deceived should persecute him with the venomous hostility of which he complains in his Preface. It is clear, that their enmity has arisen, not so much from consideration of the moral crime involved, as from the galling thought of their having been the dupes of a boy of seventeen. The Ireland Forgeries form an interesting incident in our literary history; and we therefore recommend those who would gain information upon it to refer to the pamphlet before us. We cannot imagine why this play was ever called Vortigern and Rowena, seeing that Rowena is scarcely mentioned in it, and speaks in all only ten lines. By-the-bye, we may inquire who the *Sir* Horace Walpole, mentioned in the Preface, was?—we do not remember his acquaintance.

A Collection of Indian Tales. By John Shipp, author of Memoirs of himself, &c.

These Tales are not in the first style of story-telling, though they are interesting and somewhat characteristic. Compared with the "Memoirs," they serve to illustrate Byron's assertion,—"Truth is strange—stranger than fiction,"—for many of the incidents of these Tales are brought about by the most awkward and inconsistent means. This, however, is not the principal defect of the volume. It wants decided character. The scenery is indeed Oriental, so are the names, and so are the offices of most of the personages introduced, but the style of thought is most emphatically English. We have none of the delightful transformations which charm us in "Anastasius" and "Hajji Baba in England." You might change the scenery and names in many of the tales, and the language and incidents even would be perfectly suitable to an English story. The effect of this is, that however interesting may be the individual with whom we become acquainted, and however ingeniously invented the incidents, we feel that we are totally independent of the operation of the fiction in which the stories originate; that they are related by the story-tellers of Hindoostan. We have been most pleased with the following:—"The Fakir," "The Bhattee Robber," "The Fortune-Teller," and "The Deserter,"—purely on account of their association with scenes and events essentially Oriental. A whimsical account is given, in the tale of "The Bhattee Robber," of the manner in which these marauders are trained to their "profession." We give the following extract, and recommend the work to those who wish to pass away a quiet hour pleasantly:—

"Among other essential accomplishments in which the young Bhattee is expected to perfect himself by unremitting practice, the following may be mentioned as absolutely indispensable: he must acquire the art of bleating like a sheep, barking like a dog, crowing like a cock, braying like an ass, and, in like manner, of imitating all kinds of animals. He must also be able to throw himself, as occasion may require, into every kind of attitude, to crawl along, or lie as flat as possible, on the ground, to run like a goat or dog, to stand on his head with his legs extended widely, so as to appear in the dusk like the stump of a tree, &c., &c. With reference to the last-mentioned acquirement, I recollect to have heard a sentinel of the Fourth Bengal Cavalry tell his officer, that when he was on duty on a certain occasion, he heard something move about the head-ropes of his horses. On looking round, he saw what he supposed to be a large dog, which ran between his legs, and nearly upset him. The sentinel, however, had heard of the ability with which many of the natives could imitate different animals, and was not satisfied with this explanation, and the noise that had at first excited his attention. He still suspected that some roguery was on foot; and, the better to detect it, he placed himself behind what appeared to be the stump of a tree at a short distance from the spot on which he had been previously standing. On this supposed stump he hung his helmet; and, bent on the most attentive scrutiny, he placed his head between the two limbs of the stump, so as, unperceived, to command a direct view of the quarter from which the noise had originally proceeded. This, however, was too much for the thief (for such in reality was this pseudo tree-stump), who unable to restrain his laughter, and finding his situation somewhat critical, suddenly executed a somerset, upset the astonished soldier, and made clear off with his helmet."

Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America. Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. IX.

Messrs. Fraser Tytler, and James Wilson, have here compacted for us a delightful volume, equally interesting to young and old, learned and unlearned. The work is to be regarded as a sort of sequel to the Polar Seas and Regions before published; and describes the expeditions of the Cabots, the Contereal, Verazzano, Ulloa, Behring, Cooke and Clarke, Vancouver, &c., down to the recent undertakings of Franklin and Beechey. The information, though of course not new, possesses an intrinsic value in its present state, which, perhaps, it was without in the diffused verbosity of the original sources. It has been sifted and examined by the evidence of many witnesses, and therefore claims the attention of those who are anxious to have the naked truth. The narrative is, however, not destitute of the interest derivable from a lively and perspicuous style, and from the introduction of judicious anecdotes. The Sketches of Natural History, by Wilson, are truly delightful. As all the volumes of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library have been universally acknowledged to reflect the highest credit on the care and exertions of the publishers, we cannot help thinking that the commendation bestowed by this latter party on their own work and its compilers, in the Preface, is somewhat injudicious and certainly unnecessary. "Good wine," says the proverb, "needs no bush." The public have not to learn from Messrs. Oliver and Boyd that the work does them credit.

The East India Sketch-Book. By a Lady. 2 vols.

The "Lady" has turned her residence in India to good account. She has gathered together a vast number of pearls, and has strung them with considerable taste and skill. Her chapter "Introductory" is the only chapter in the volumes to which our compliment may not apply. She had evidently contemplated a poem on India, and—like some silly persons who eat too much, rather than let a dish be "wasted"—thought it expedient to force the said poem into her book,—a very mistaken notion, and one that will terrify many a reader from cutting more than the first twenty leaves. We can promise them, however, that if they proceed they will be rewarded. Indian manners are portrayed with a brilliant fancy; but that fancy is grounded upon minute observation, much experience, and sound judgment. Several of the Tales are excellent, highly dramatic, and all illustrative of the most striking peculiarities of the East. Those who peruse the book for amusement will find ample recompense, and those who consult it for information will be rewarded with pleasure and profit.

Geraldine Hamilton; or, Self Guidance. A Tale. 2 vols.

This is a fashionable novel, and not *only* a fashionable novel. Its merit is not of a very high order, nor are its pretensions great; but it is well calculated to cheer and gladden one of the long and weary evenings that November is about to bring us. Several of the characters are ably and skilfully drawn: the heroine herself is a very agreeable personage—and those who cultivate her acquaintance will have no reason to regret the introduction. From the beginning to the end the story progresses pleasantly, the various persons of the drama act the parts "set down for them" in a creditable and respectable manner, and poetic justice is liberally awarded at the end. This is all we can say on behalf of "Geraldine Hamilton." It is not likely to satisfy the author, but it must satisfy our readers.

[We have received such of the various Annuals as are published. But as they have not yet *all* made their appearance, we postpone our notice until next month. We have another motive for this arrangement. The Annuals (which profess to be Christmas presents) have been issued to the public ridiculously early: they are in reality Autumn and not New Year's Gifts, and we imagine will shortly become Easter Offerings. This is a very foolish and injurious plan, and one which, if not altered, is likely to remove the class of works altogether from our literature.]

THE DRAMA.

The two great houses have opened since our last, and both have, in their new arrangements and productions since their opening, shown a becoming degree of enterprise and spirit: two indispensable qualities for commanding success, but which, when standing wholly alone, (as they seem to do in the present cases,) command nothing but a more signal degree of failure than if they were absent. Laporte, in the audience part of his arrangements, has made three material alterations, all of which are improvements; he has converted the dark, stony corridor, adjoining to the dress-circle, into a light, warm, carpeted, and furnished apartment, into which it is quite a *comfort* to retire between the acts, or to lounge in before or after the performances, freed from the pollutions and blackguardisms of the saloons and lobbies. This excellent improvement is, however, sadly incomplete for want of an *entire* disconnection from the parts of the theatre just alluded to; the "company" appertaining to which occasionally lose their way into this part of the house, and there is nothing to remind them of their error, but their own "taste," or the "discretion" of the box-keepers! Refreshments, cheap and of good quality, (as supplied by Jarrin at the King's Theatre,) is the only other desideratum to this portion of Laporte's new arrangements. The other two improvements that we have alluded to are, the arrangement of eight or ten centre boxes of the lower circle into stalls, and the introduction of a splendid chandelier. This latter, like the arrangement of the new saloon, is a half measure only, and, therefore, of little value. What was wanted was, to get rid of the numerous *small* chandeliers, which distract the eye, and thus greatly injure the *coup d'œil;* and, what is of much more importance, make the audience part of the house much *too* light, and thus remove or break up the attention from the stage-performances, and in so doing fritter away the habitual interest that would otherwise be excited by them. At present, the English people go to the theatre quite as much to see and be seen by the *audience*, as to witness the performances which are the ostensible cause of their coming; and where this is conspicuously the case there can be none of that real taste and earnest love for the drama on which the actual condition of that drama mainly depends. This is a secret that English managers will never discover or be taught, because they are as obstinate in clinging to their established errors, as they are ignorant of all the principles on which their art and its attractions rest. We had hoped better things of Laporte; but all that we see teaches us to look for still further disappointments at his hands,—and, above all, in that department which includes the most important of his duties. For instance, though he began well by opening his theatre with two novelties, instead of following the established blunder of commencing with a piece literally chosen for its *want* of attraction,—yet conceive the principal of his opening novelties to be "a new tragic actor," whose pretensions must make him the laughing-stock of every country barn that he is destined to enter! Yet such was the "Shylock" with which we were treated on the opening night of Covent Garden Theatre. The other opening novelty was not so bad, yet far from good; and it included the singular want of judgment of introducing Laporte himself —decidedly one of the most original and distinguished comic actors of his day—in a character so entirely below his merits, as to make its failure certain and its effect ridiculous. Laporte himself was among the best cards he had to play, had he known when and how to place it; but thus to fling it away on the first round, was the height of folly, and gives him all his work to do over again. "His First Campaign" (the new piece produced at this theatre on the opening night) belongs to a very pleasant and attractive class of drama—that which takes one or more historical anecdotes of some distinguished individual, and clothes them in a dramatic form, allying them to numerous collateral circumstances; and thus forming a whole, *doubly* attractive, from its moral, or intellectual, or picturesque interest, and its actual and historical truth. The French stage is constantly putting forth pleasant trifles of this kind, and "His First Campaign" is either an imitation of them or an adaptation; probably the former, for our neighbours are not too apt to hold up to admiration *our* military heroes, however they may do by those of other nations. The hero of the present drama is the great Marlborough, and the incidents refer to "his first campaign," which was performed under Turenne and the Duke of Monmouth, both of whom are introduced, and the former with good and characteristic effect. But by far the best portion of the piece is the comic portion; which is easy, natural, lively, and sufficiently connected with the rest of the drama to form a strictly component part of it. The French Corporal, however, of Laporte, is (as we

have hinted) a total failure,—on the part of the author we mean, for no one else could have played it better, but twenty might have played it quite as well: a fact decisive of its total inadequacy to the talents of a first-rate artist like Laporte. The character of a little dandy drummer was capitally done by Miss Poole; and Mitchell (whom we are much pleased to see on the regular boards) played a sort of Irish Moll Flaggon with great truth and spirit. The piece was quite successful; but it is not among the most happy of Mr. Planché's productions. The second novelty produced at this theatre is even more signally indicative of a defective judgment *somewhere* in the management than the ridiculous failure of the Shylock of the opening night. It is among the miracles connected with the miraculous career of Shakspeare, that in an age when almost the only subjects and incidents, especially sought after by dramatic poets, were those belonging to a class which are now specially and most justly interdicted from the acted drama, Shakspeare adopted and treated *one* of those subjects only. In an age the characteristic of whose drama is, next to the surpassing beauty of its poetry, the hideous impurity of its subject-matter, Shakspeare alone, while he united in himself the beauties of all his contemporaries, is almost wholly free from their besetting sin. Generally speaking he is

"Pure as the thought of Purity;"

and even his impurities have the spirit of purity within and about them, and are objectionable in form alone. *One* drama, however, he has given us, that while it is wholly exceptionable in point of subject, has little or nothing to recommend it in any one other particular; as would naturally happen when he was treating a subject that was no less alien to his poetical tastes than repugnant to his moral feelings:—and *this* is the drama, ("All's Well that End's Well,") which the management of Covent-garden have "revived," and foisted into it some of Shakspeare's own exquisite verses; married the latter to some paltry modern music; and—worst of all—stuck into it (like a beautiful and sweet-scented flower stuck by a baby's hand upon a dirt-heap) a fragment from the loveliest and purest of all his other productions, the "Midsummer-Night's Dream!" We shall abstain from criticising this act any further than to say, that the success of the experiment is just what it deserved to be. We must add, however, that it would have been more signal, but that the play was made the medium of bringing back to the stage our old favourite Jones, in the only character worth preservation in the piece—Parolles. He played it, as he does everything else, with a wit, a brilliancy—a pure and masterly conception of character, which are as rare as they are amiable. His return to the theatre is like the return of the old and great Age of Acting—as such we hail it!

The other and most conspicuous novelty at this theatre is a play founded on "Waverley," and brought forward in connexion with a Pageant or Masque, written by Sheridan Knowles, in commemoration of the genius of Sir Walter Scott. The play is agreeably written, and includes two or three comic scenes that are very amusing and effective; but as a drama it is deficient in that consecutive interest which is, after all, the leading feature of the original story and of all its illustrious fellows. The play of "Waverley" gives us *indications*, but no *developments*, of character; it gives us many detached *scenes* that are not ill-managed, but no union of those scenes into a consistent and coherent whole; but it has, in common with the novel itself, the merit of affording a stirring and graphic picture of the times in which its incidents occur; and what is, perhaps, best of all at the present moment, it vividly recalls those incidents to the memory, at a moment when they come back to it invested with a peculiar interest: for of all the novels by "the Author of Waverley," Waverley itself will ever remain the most popular, if only in virtue of the name which it bears,—and in bearing has made immortal. There is no acting in this piece to call for particular mention, unless it be that of Abbott, in the drinking scene at the Baron of Bradwardine's; which was capital.

The above piece was followed, on its first performance, by a Masque written by Sheridan Knowles, in honour of the genius and writings of Scott; but we are not able to say that it was worthy the genius of the great bard, or the talent of the mediocre one. It is sufficiently inartificial—commencing with a lament, by the writer himself *in propriâ personâ*, over the tomb of the illustrious dead, followed by a similar lament from the genii of Scotland, England, and Ireland, &c., and concluding by the calling up, at the bidding of Immortality, a series of *Tableaux Vivans*, representing some of the most remarkable scenes in the novels and poems. The recitation part of this representation labours under the singular mistake of being written in blank verse,—a perfect anomaly in allegorical composition, and one which totally destroys that lyrical and poetical effect, in the absence of which an allegory is an impertinence. In other respects, the

piece is well enough suited to its momentary purpose; but, we must repeat, it is wholly unworthy of its writer,—how much more so, then, of its subject!

Drury-Lane has not been behind-hand with its rival in the production of novelties; and, upon the whole, they have been superior in pretensions to those of Coventgarden during the same period, but still prophetic of anything rather than the renovation of that national drama to which they vainly aspire to belong. The chief of them is a tragedy entitled "The House of Colberg." It is from the pen of Mr. Serle, whose "Merchant of London" gave promise of something more lofty and permanent than this, in some respects, meritorious production. As, however, this is not the place to offer remarks on anything but what is immediately before the public, we shall pass on to the next production of this Theatre—"The Factory Girl,"—a piece whose name alone should be fatal to it, and its object still more so; for it is idle, and even injurious, to attempt to do good by wrong means. "The Factory Girl" is like one of the late Rev. Mr. Plumptre's moral dramas—a sermon put into dialogue; and as Mr. Jerrold, its author, is a much cleverer man than the reverend writer of "The Butcher," "Mrs. Jordan and the Methodist," &c., while the moral lesson taught is not a whit more likely to take effect than in the cases just alluded to, the unconscious farce of the effect is nearly avoided; which we hold to be an evil rather than a good. "The Factory Girl" contains some pleasing writing, and some useful morality, (to say nothing of statistics, casuistry, political economy, &c.,) worse than thrown away upon a subject which no treatment can make entertaining, and which, therefore, no talent can make otherwise than an impertinence—we mean as a stage representation. Still we must in justice add, that the Play, such as it is, with its faults and its merits, more than ever convinces us that Mr. Jerrold *may* do something worth our hearty commendation, if he will but abandon the course he has so perversely adopted, against his own better judgement, and merely because it is one in which nobody else of any pretensions has preceded him; a quite sufficient proof at this time of day that the course is a wrong one.

The third novelty at this house is decidedly the best. Don Trueba's farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Pringle," is a lively and pleasant adaptation to English manners and society of a still more lively and pleasant French piece; the idea of which is simply that of an old bachelor marrying to secure a quiet life, and finding himself the undisputed head of a ready-made family, his lady not having thought it necessary to apprise him before-hand of her being the honoured parent of a blooming progeny. The despairing consternation, consequent on the successive advent of these blessings, is made highly amusing by the acting of Farren; but, like all his acting lately, it was *too* real—too like the actual thing; and, therefore, so far "from the purpose of playing." This is a piece, however, that will retain its place on the stage beyond the season of its birth—a rare distinction now-a-days.

The only other novelty at this theatre, is the pageant in honour of Scott—which consists merely of a procession of the chief characters in his novels and poems—a conspicuous scene in each being set forth in dumb show, in the same manner, but even more *in*artificially, and therefore less effectively, than in the Masque of Sheridan Knowles. The best part of this exhibition is Stanfield's view of Abbotsford.

FINE ARTS.

MODERN SCULPTURE.

It is not many years since, on the arrival in this country of the Elgin Marbles, whose introduction has deservedly immortalized the nobleman whose name they bear, and at the expressed determination of the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Egremont, and one or two other individuals distinguished for their refined taste and nobility of mind, to bestow a liberal portion of their attention and exertions to raise the drooping head of sculpture in Great Britain, that the star of that majestic parent of art rose above the clouds of ignorance and prejudice. Since that fortunate period sculpture has been gradually progressing in the estimation of the many, and is becoming (if we dare to ennoble the expression by such an application) "the fashion of the day." Still much remains to be done ere we *surpass* our neighbours, or *equal* the ancients, in the practice of that art which infuses everlasting life and soul into a cold, insensible, and adamantine fragment—the

successful cultivation of which among any people places the stamp of perfection on their civilization, prosperity, and power. We have yet to overcome the almost insuperable obstacles unfavourable climate, mercantile habits, and economy of room in buildings, &c. &c., are continually presenting to its progress. We, therefore, hail with very sincere pleasure the publication of a work* which tends so materially to forward the great cause of sculpture among our fellow-countrymen. Before we enter upon minute remark on the work in question, we shall, while upon the subject, endeavour to point out some of the numerous difficulties with which the sculptor has to contend in the prosecution of his art, more especially in England —difficulties which, though generally felt by the struggling artist, are little understood or appreciated by the public at large. We shall thence draw the inference that the present but *partial* advancement of the art is quite as much attributable to the *innate* difficulties in its pursuit as to the want of that thorough refinement in manners and taste so powerfully indicated by a high state of cultivation of sculpture,—and explain the nature of the claims upon encouragement arising from those internal obstacles which seem exclusively to attend the prosecution of the noble art. While the painter may fairly consider himself possessed of all his principal necessary apparatus when he has acquired a moderately sized room with a high north light, a canvas, pallet, oils, colours, brushes, and mall-stick—all comparatively inexpensive and little liable to wear and tear—a sculptor, supposing him to have already toiled through his studies at the Royal Academy †, among his innumerable *necessaries*, must have much room, comprehending his "attelier," workshops, with ground-floors and yard, to hold his blocks, &c. He must have carving tools, drills, "pointing machines," modelling stools, and "bankers," for marble work, and be at a continual expense for clay and plaster of Paris ‡, for assistants and workmen of many kinds, from the fine carver down to the mason and stone-sawyer; he must have a capital, more or less, to invest in the purchase of rough blocks of statuary marble and other stone imported to this country from Italy or elsewhere, which, when he comes to open and work he may find, from the quantity of "colour" (veins and spots) within, is utterly useless; or, if he would avoid such risk by having the stone previously opened, he must purchase it at an advance of from one to four hundred per cent. Add to the above, the almost impossibility of getting his works into a situation fitted for their reception with regard to light, which, by its modern admission through low windows, is totally destructive of the proper and intended effect of his production. Thus any attempt must fail to measure the feelings of a sculptor when, after many days and nights of toil to bestow a perfecting finish on some choice work, his anxiety for public notice and approbation, constrains him to condemn the cherished offspring of his warm imagination to the two or three months solitary confinement, yclept "Public Exhibition," in the gloomy dungeon which the Royal Academy has been unavoidably forced hitherto to appropriate for the reception of the productions of this hallowed and venerable art. We have thus shown that there are other causes than the want of the spread of matured taste for the present comparatively backward state of the divine art. Those to which we have adverted do not comprehend a tithe of a sculptor's drawbacks. We therefore think that Sculpture calls solemnly and loudly from beneath the weight of her oppressive difficulties, and has extraordinary claims upon the patriotism, and the prompt exertions in her favour of the great number, and we say it proudly, of individuals of both sexes, of science and taste in this and the sis-

* Illustrations of Sculpture, edited by T. K. Hervey.

† Under the present arrangements at the Royal Academy, made, we conclude, when the study of sculpture was but little attended to in this country, the student in this art, in both the living and antique schools, is obliged to stand at a great distance from the object he is copying, behind all the draughtsmen, his work lighted by a candle merely, with but rare opportunities of approaching nearer the originals for the examination of their forms, so indispensable to the sculptor. We notice this inconvenience with the certainty that the members of that body whose works have established our present high station in fine art, will take advantage of the opportunity when afforded them by their new academy, to make more suitable arrangements for the study of art in this as well as other departments in their institution.

‡ It may be as well to notice here that there exists much prejudice and injury to the professional practice of the sculptor of busts, owing to the erroneous idea generally entertained of the necessity for the sitter, previously to having a bust modelled, submitting to the operation of having the features covered over with plaster of Paris: this, we can assert, is by no means necessary or usual, except in *post mortem* likenesses, or when the whole head is taken for phrenological purposes; on the contrary, the sitter, not being forced to keep in one position, experiences less inconvenience than when having a portrait painted.

ter countries. But we must refer to Mr. Hervey's publication. Were we to allow our perception of some faults in this work to merge in the exceeding admiration it has excited in us, we should not say a word in the way of objection; but as we, in our capacity of reviewers, have a duty to perform to the public and to our own critical character, we must look at the dark as well as the light side of the picture, and point out what appears to us its inequalities. In the first place—and we rid ourselves of the ungracious part of our task—to one of the works of our revered countryman, the divine Flaxman, —the greatest sculptor since the days of ancient Greece, hardly excepting Michael Angelo, who, though possessed of more fire, yet lacked his true sculptural purity, simplicity, and grandeur,—to one of Flaxman's best works we cannot admit that justice has been done. Seeing the exquisite beauty of the other two plates, we are the more forcibly struck with the want of care and attention evinced in this by the stiffness in the left arm, the absence of likeness to the original in the face, and the bloated appearance of the abdomen of the Pandora, the want of breadth, the polished silvery appearance of the back, and the total absence of drawing, anatomical knowledge, and likeness, in the legs and left arm of the Mercury, and the hard, black, and spotty abruptness of the shadows. In our opinion, also, and we are borne out by several artists, the choice of light is incorrect and at variance with the sculptor's intention, who doubtless never contemplated a light that would throw the most interesting parts of his group into shadow: such would not have been the case had the light been admitted from the opposite side. To arrive at entire perfection in this branch of his art (namely, copying on a reduced scale from works in sculpture), the artist should (we speak with deference) pay the strictest attention to the theory of light and shade—we mean on the general scale; and to the fact that it rarely occurs that effects which look well in a large piece of sculpture, will appear similarly happy (without what is technically called "treatment") in a small copy, although it may have been reduced in the strictest proportion. The masses of shadow in the engraving before us are much too ponderous, out of *proportion*, and obtrusive. We were rather disagreeably reminded of the want of a faint shadow behind the lower part of the left side of the group of the "Happy Mother," which, though a part least interesting, is thereby made hard, cutting, and offensively obtrusive on the eye, and disturbing the calm, enchanting repose of the group which is its principal and pervading excellence; the absence of a plinth, too, gives it an unfinished appearance, and can answer no apparent good end. With these exceptions, comparatively trifling, we think it, as a faithful and well-executed engraving, one of the most perfect specimens of its kind, equally honourable to the engraver, Mr. P. W. Tomkins, and deserving of the highest approbation of the sculptor and a tasteful public.—The engraving of the "Dancing Girl" is effective, clear, and well drawn, and, above all, is like the marble (a merit equally conspicuous in the foregoing.) It is one of Mr. W. Finden's happiest specimens in this style. Although we think there is too much shadow beneath the right arm and between the upper part of the limbs, yet, upon the whole, we can afford to it, with justice, our most unequivocal approval and admiration. Mr. Hervey, in his remarks on this figure, we conclude has been more influenced by diffidence, and by the absurd nonsensical cant of the Countess Albrizzi and M. de la Touche that pervades nearly the whole of their *letter-press* to Canova's works, than by the result of his own unbiassed consideration of the statue. Had not this been the case, he must have seen that no human being, "after past excitement and toil," would or could "*repose*" upon *tiptoes* of *one* foot, and with the other *off* the ground; unless indeed it were some Bramin or Hindoo devotee, whose long-practised austerities would be hardly attributable to the "sweet and voluptuous" character of the Italian danzatrice. Assuming for a moment that she is at rest, how can Mr. Hervey's "relaxation and abandonment of the limbs," or the Albrizzi's expressions, "the right foot is *carelessly* thrown over the left, which is *planted* against the ground and gives *firmness* to her posture," be in any way applicable to a figure, which, as we before stated, is on *tiptoes* of *one foot*, with the other *suspended* against the supporting leg? But this difficulty seems to have been got over by a *simple touch*; and our worthy French commentator, who answers to that cognomen, has settled the matter at once by nailing our agile and slippery subject up against the stump of a tree, that the artist has in this, as in most cases, reluctantly been forced to encumber his figure with, to strengthen the lower limbs, otherwise incapable in marble of supporting the superincumbent weight. But M. de la Touche, who, like the Albrizzi, flourishes away with all the frenzy yclept "enthusiasm" of a legitimate inventor of "meanings never meant," shall speak for himself:—"Appuyée sur un tronc d' arbre, elle cherche

un momen nde repos. Mais ses pieds, qu'on voit, pour ainsi dire, *s'agiter encore* —et dont l'un dédaigne de poser sur la terre." How different is all this to the concise, manly, elegant, and scientific observations of "the *friend*, fellow-countryman, and biographer of Canova," the Count Cicognara!—we will attempt to translate them as literally as possible. Having spoken of one of the other dancing girls, he says, "the second is of a character totally different; she holds one finger to her chin, and presents in the soft charm of the *motion* (or *movement*) that graceful, undulating line on which Hogarth founded too exclusively his system of beauty—it is more applicable to that of *grace*. The most delicate attractions are combined in this figure: the inclination of the head, the exquisite form of the arm, the *step**, the drapery, &c." But we will not degrade the great sculptor of the work in question by assuming for an instant that his intention is, in the slightest degree, equivocal to the individual who has the opportunity of examining the original or casts from it—the action is intelligence itself; for, independent of the before-described position and *action* of the feet, the lines of the drapery, though not indicative of such strong motion as is that of the Hebe and the Girl with the Cymbals by the same artist, are composed upon the same principle and are somewhat similarly arranged.

Whatever are the faults in Canova's works, and there are many, yet we repeat that the want of intelligibility in the actions and intentions of his figures cannot be reckoned among them. Again, it is well known, that if a human figure stand erect upon both feet on tiptoes, and viewed in profile, the juncture of the collar bones at the bottom of the neck will "plumb" or hang directly over the centre of the toes, and if one leg be lifted up so as to throw its weight in front, the aforesaid juncture will plumb further *behind* the toes, in direct proportion to the projection of the uplifted limb. The above rule invariably obtains with a figure in *repose;* and the first thing that this figure must naturally do to put itself in motion or a running action, is to throw itself forward and place the juncture of the collar bones *over* the front of the toes; consequently the body is out of its equilibrium, and has a tendency to fall forward, which can only be prevented by the *sudden advance* of one of the feet for its support. Any person who will take the trouble to "plumb" the Dancing Girl in profile, will find the aforesaid juncture projecting about two or three inches over her toes in front; which proves beyond a doubt a motion forward, and the necessity for the instantaneous projection for support of the already uplifted foot, which seems to have been caught up, and will meet the ground with lightning-like rapidity, to repeat the spring or bound which the wild *Italian antelope* is making, doubtless to encounter her companion, whom Canova has represented as advancing in all the majesty of grace to meet her half way. But that our limits will not permit, we would endeavour to bestow praises of the highest order on the descriptive poetry, by Mr. Hervey, in this work; which is perfectly in character, chaste and elegant, evincing a charming and varying fitness of style to the subject which it illuminates. We anticipate the highest gratification from the forthcoming numbers, seeing the selection of subjects Mr. Hervey's taste has so judiciously made, and we hope he will redeem his pledge "not to neglect the work-room of the solitary artist." If, as phrenologists say, and few doubt, there be an organ of *Benevolence*, this pledge of Mr. H.'s must be a pure emanation from it. The heart of many a "solitary" occupant of a "*work-room*," literally speaking, will beat with hitherto almost unknown pleasurable anticipations of his long-neglected and unlooked-at offspring emerging into the light of competition with the works of his more fortunate, and perhaps not more accomplished, brethren in art.

Mr. Hervey's work is, upon the whole, got up with much propriety and purity of taste; the frontispiece is designed with classical elegance and fitness by Mr. Corbould. We tender to the Editor our most grateful thanks for the highly-important benefits his work must eventually confer upon the art of sculpture, especially in this country. We heartily wish him success, and trust that the public will do their duty to him and to themselves.

We shall hereafter find occasion to speak more at length of the literary merit of the publication.

* The use of the word *passo*, instead of *atto*, is decisive as to Cicognara's idea of the intention and action of the figure.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Procession of the Flitch of Bacon. Painted by T. Stothard, R.A.; engraved by James Watt.

"The Procession of the Flitch of Bacon," which has, we believe, been in the hands of the engraver for several years, is at length published, and fully answers the high expectations we had formed of its merit and value. We have rarely

seen a more exquisite specimen of art; it is indeed unsurpassed both in design and execution, if we except the Canterbury Pilgrimage, which it somewhat resembles in style and shape, and of which it is meant to be the "companion," in those decorated chambers, where taste may have fitting influence, although the expenditure is of necessity limited. Those who find the purse not full enough to procure pictures may be well satisfied that such delicious copies are placed within their reach. We believe the Pilgrimage to Canterbury is considered the *chef d'œuvre* of the venerable Stothard. In some respects it is not equal to the print before us—the grouping of this is decidedly happier, less confused, and more *clear* and natural. The figures are portrayed with greater distinctness; and the eye more immediately takes in the intent of the design, and the purity and beauty of the whole arrangement. A longer study and detailed inspection will render us more delighted with the former; but the merits of the latter strike us more at first. We are, in truth, hardly certain which has most pleased and satisfied us; and although our prejudices are in favour of our older acquaintance, we can scarcely bring ourselves to determine that it is now without a rival.

Mr. Watt, the engraver, enjoys a high reputation. The productions of his burin have, however, heretofore, been of comparative insignificance. His present work will at once place him among the foremost of his profession. The print is executed with exceeding care, and very minute finish, but also with much of the masterly ease and grace that manifest an intimate acquaintance with what is just and true in art, together with the capability of transferring his knowledge to the copper. He has well deserved the success which, we doubt not, will follow his exertions. As an engraving it is undoubtedly superior to the popular work—at once its "companion" and its rival—to which we have referred.

The subject of the picture is sufficiently known to render description almost unnecessary. A youthful pair, who, a year and a day after their marriage, have been enabled "to declare upon oath that during that period they had never on any occasion repented them of their contract; nor desired to change their partners for others 'farer ne fowler, richer ne poorer, ne for others descended of greater lynage; sleeping or waking, at no time:' and, moreover, that if they had been still single they would have chosen each other 'before all persons in the world,'" —are described as proceeding, accompanied by their friends, and the "constituted authorities" with the "bacon flyke" which is their recompense. The cavalcade is in truth a gay and happy one; music precedes the fortunate couple, and flowers are strewed in their way by graceful damosels, who doubtless anticipate a similar compliment at no distant period. The cortege includes about thirty persons, and among them is the venerable Stothard himself, whose portrait will be immediately recognized.

Altogether, we have rarely or never seen a more agreeable print, or one more creditable to both the painter and engraver.

We understand it is not yet published, and that consequently we have enjoyed the gratification of inspecting it some time before that pleasure can be shared by our readers.

Engravings from the Works of the late Henry Liverseege. Parts I. and II.

Poor Liverseege died too soon; yet not until he had obtained much reputation. It was, however, but the promise of a fame far higher. Few who have died so young have left behind them so many proofs of extraordinary genius. We are much pleased to find his works collected and published. Here are several beautiful sketches, —any one of which might make a character,— yet they are few compared to the mass of finished and unfinished productions that evidence the power of his mind, the richness of his fancy, and the extent of his labour. They are finely engraved in mezzotinto; and issued in a tasteful and elegant form. It is the hand of the painter, like that of the poet, that best executes his own monument.

Lady Peel. Engraved by Samuel Cousins, from a Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

With this beautiful portrait, by the late President of the Royal Academy, we are already familiar. It was published in an early volume of the "Keepsake." Mr. Cousins—who stands at the head of his profession as a mezzotinto engraver—has, however, produced a work of far higher pretension and value. It is in truth exquisite.

John Kemble as "Hamlet," and Mrs. Siddons as the "Tragic Muse." Engraved by John Bromley.

As re-engravings, upon a smaller scale, of two well-known and highly interesting prints, these are entitled to notice. They are now placed within the reach of the less ambitious purchasers of works of art; but as engravings, they may fairly vie with the fine prints to which they have succeeded.

Landscape Illustrations to the Works of Lord Byron.

Messrs. Finden are proceeding with this series of prints in a very spirited manner. There has been no falling off in their quality; on the contrary, they have improved as they have progressed—several of Turner's finest drawings having been already engraved for the collection. We shall hereafter notice the work at greater length.

Engravings of Ancient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c. &c. By John Coney. Part VIII.

This splendid work is now finished; Part the

Eighth, containing a preface, index, title-page, &c. completing it. We have upon more than one occasion referred to its claims upon public patronage; we are much deceived if they have not been widely acknowledged. To the architect and the man of letters it is an invaluable acquisition. It is scarcely possible to conceive the minuteness with which every point in every building has been delineated. But if accuracy be its chief merit, it has other advantages—the grandeur of the whole is equal to the care and nicety of the parts. In the greater number of prints some episode has been introduced characteristic of the peculiar customs or habits of the country; and the descriptive letter-press affords us a clear though a brief insight into the nature and history of the structure, with the condition of the city or town in which it stands. A more welcome or more valuable visitor will seldom find its way into the library or the studio of those to whom the grand and beautiful in art is ever a delightful theme to dwell upon.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

We are indebted for the following interesting notice, to a paper by Dr. W. F. Carter, of Abington, which has been read before the Royal Society. The MS. from which our extracts are made, is accompanied by some clever drawings of the objects which it endeavours to describe—namely, an aboriginal Peruvian Indian, in a state of preservation closely analogous to that of a mummy, together with an adult head, and an infant, similarly preserved. The objects themselves were found in the same place of interment—a slope at the foot of a hill, to the south of the Morro, at Arica, which is a remarkably white headland, on the west coast of Peru. They were dug up by some persons connected with the Potosi Mining Company, and lay considerably above the level of the springs, in a dry, sandy soil. This naked and desolate spot, according to the tradition of the place, had been an aboriginal burial-ground. The mummies are at present deposited in the Museum of Natural History at Haslar.

"The pseudo-mummy, if it may be so termed, which is the subject of the above remarks, has been inhumated, according to the custom of the Indians in that part of South America, in a sitting or squatting posture. The body is doubled up with the breast upon the knees, the arms folded over the abdomen, the face depressed downwards, and the whole enveloped in two coverings. An opening has been made, by which the cranium and facial bones have been exposed; and also, a portion of the coverings of the outer and upper part of the right leg, showing the muscular parts. The inner envelope appears of a finer texture than the exterior, and to have been formed from white cotton, wove or spun, with blue stripes. The outer wrapper is a kind of poncho, of a dark brown colour, of a coarse nature, made from the wool of the "Camelus Vicugna," an animal formerly much domesticated in Peru. It is strong, and well wove, and appears to have been dyed of a dark brown colour. At present, it yields a crisp, cineritious substance, and woollen odour, in burning. The body has been compactly put together in a square form, so as to occupy as small a space as possible; and is strongly confined by several turns with "Bejucos," tough and luxuriant, creeping oziers, naturally twisted together, and knotted at regular rhomboidal distances. The bands of the neck and insteps have been several times passed round to strengthen and confine those parts; which are also strongly connected together by other bands, passing down from the neck to the space above the ancles. The face, as at present exposed, is still covered in part over the temples and cheeks, with a dark-coloured skin, having the appearance of dried leather, and the hair on the scalp and upon the sides of the head, is still visible, with its long, black, plaited tresses well preserved, and doubled into the chest. The teeth are wanting in the front of the alveoli, and the lower maxilla seems to have been detached from the head, which appears flattened posteriorly as seen through the coverings. The outer and upper part of the right leg, which is exposed, appears in a state resembling in consistence, and dark, reddish-brown colour, hung-beef, and is covered with a mouldy-saline efflorescence. The gastronomii and peroneal muscles are distinctively marked, and are pervious to a scalpel. The bones of the upper extremities appear to be only covered with muscles in part, and the carpal bones to be detached from each other. Within the lap were contained a considerable quantity of leaves of unknown, lateral-nerved plants, mattè, and several heads of Indian corn, pods of capsicum, and two little globular vases. The mummy

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Eighth, containing a preface, index, title-page, &c, completing it. We have upon more than one occasion referred to its claims upon public patronage; we are much deceived if they have not been widely acknowledged. To the architect and the man of letters it is an invaluable acquisition. It is scarcely possible to conceive the minuteness with which every point in every building has been delineated. But if accuracy be its chief merit, it has other advantages—the grandeur of the whole is equal to the care and nicety of the parts. In the greater number of prints some episode has been introduced characteristic of the peculiar customs or habits of the country; and the descriptive letter-press affords us a clear though a brief insight into the nature and history of the structure, with the condition of the city or town in which it stands. A more welcome or more valuable visitor will seldom find its way into the library or the studio of those to whom the grand and beautiful in art is ever a delightful theme to dwell upon.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

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several parts of the integuments covering the prominences of the articulations.

"With respect to the causes which have operated in thus so wonderfully preventing the dissolution of the bodies so frequently found in the South American Continent, and more especially as relates to those which are the subject of this paper, no doubt the influence of the climate and the geological nature of the surrounding medium, as composed near the sea-shore of a secondary formation, with strata of mountain limestone, shells, lamellar gypsum, and containing extensive beds of earthy and saline bodies, in such abundance on the coast as to appear like an efflorescence on its surface; with these taking into account the almost total absence of humidity (except in the form of dew every night by the great power of radiation of caloric), the heat of an equatorial climate, the prevalence of hot and arid Pamperos, the proximity of the Pacific Ocean, and the neighbourhood of volcanic regions, may all tend to operate on dead animal bodies, so as to transform them into the state resembling the artificial mummy; and which is exemplified in the bodies of the aboriginal Indians dug up near Lima, on the river Rimac, in Peru, where rain seldom falls, and where the soil is so perfectly dry, heated, and saturated with saline particles, that the affinities of dead organic matter (by the exclusion of all humidity, external atmospheric influence, and generated heat) are not allowed to operate. Its firmness and cohesion remain, the combinations constituting the process of putrefaction do not take place, hence the soft parts of these bodies, as composed principally of fibrin, decay very slowly. From all these united causes, may we not satisfactorily explain the mode by which these once animated beings are naturally preserved, and converted into a state of pseudo-mummy? As observes a celebrated traveller also, 'On ne peut pas accorder le nom de momie qu'aux corps véritablement embaumés; enfouis dans les sables brûlans du côté d'ouest du Perou, ou dans les climats tempérés, où les circonstances sont bien moins favorables, le contact, ou le voisinage de matières absorbantes, l'absence presque complète de l'air, et quelques terreins favorisent la naissance de véritables *momies naturelles*.

"On this supposition also, the carcases of those animals and human beings found dead on the sea-shore, and in the passes of the mountainous regions, and the victims of the late sanguinary war, during the long siege of Callao, near Lima, under Rodil, and superficially deposited under the surface of the earth, after a lapse of many years, were daily presented to the traveller's eyes, and dug up as in a recently interred state, though rather shrivelled and exsiccated, yet, in such a stage of conservation that their features are easily recognizable, proving, as with the subjects of this memoir, that they are, as it were, naturally salted and dried (as the sands of Egypt embalm bodies, by the exhaling and drying up of their humidity), and present the singular effect of atmospheric and local influence, without calling into aid the idea of their artificial embalmment.

"As to the probable antiquity and identity of these natural mummies, may it not be conjectured, from the sources of information in the subjoined transcripts, the locality and traditionary customs of the aboriginal inhabitants of Peru, as to their mode of interment of their dead, that they were inhumated somewhere about the fifteenth century? Bodies in an analogous state are now to be found, as handed down traditionally from the Jesuits, and known to have been deposited under ground and under similar circumstances, about the time of the first arrival of the Spaniards in Peru, in 1530."

At a recent meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Southampton, Mr. Bullar delivered an interesting lecture on the discoveries recently made of the remains of the very ancient city of Petra, the capital of Idumea. The kingdom of Idumea or Edom, was of the most remote antiquity; and it continued to flourish till some years after the Christian era. In the time of its prosperity it was the centre of a most extensive commerce. It has been, however, for many ages utterly deserted; but its ruins, which till lately have remained unvisited and uninvestigated, are still of a magnitude and character to excite surprise and admiration. They at once attest, by the most unequivocal characters, the long duration of the power of Idumea, and its former opulence. The principal object of the lecture was to show the minuteness with which the ancient Hebrew prophets had described the state of Idumea and its capital, and the wonderful coincidence between their predictions and its present desolate condition.

University of London.—The University of London has opened with an introductory lecture by Dr. Eliotson. We quote his conclusion:—"The University is now prospering. Great advantages have resulted from the establishment of a Committee of Management within the Council, and of a *Senatus Academicus*. All labour assiduously—all are animated with the liveliest desire to promote the institution. One good feeling pervades us all, and each is willing to postpone his own immediate advantage to the general good."

VARIETIES.

Slaves.—The following may be looked upon as a tolerably correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery by powers calling themselves Christians:

British Colonies	800,000
French Colonies	200,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	500,000
Other Foreign Colonies	75,000
United States	1,650,000
Brazil	2,000,000
	5,225,000

Population of the Towns in Great Britain and France compared, in 1831—*From a late Number of the Revue Britannique.*—The following tabular comparison of the population of France with that of England will be examined with considerable interest. In arranging it, we have availed ourselves of the latest census of each country. The population of any town containing less than 15,000 souls has not been inserted, as there are few places where manufactures are carried on to any extent in which the numbers will be found less. The result of our researches shows that in Great Britain (including England, Scotland, and Wales,—for the returns have not been made up for Ireland), there are seventy towns with a population of upwards of 15,000 souls, and in France only sixty-one.

The following is the order in which we have placed them:—

GREAT BRITAIN. Inhabitants.	FRANCE. Inhabitants.
1 containing above 1,000,000	1 containing above 700,000
2 .. 200,000	3 from 109 to 145,000
6 from 103 to 180,000	2 .. 80 .. 87,000
1 above 90,000	1 above 69,000
2 .. 75,000	1 .. . 59,000
4 from 61 to 67,000	5 from 40 to 49,000
5 .. 50 .. 59,700	6 .. 32 .. 39,000
5 .. 40 .. 48,000	5 above 29,000
6 .. 31 .. 39,000	12 from 21 to 28,000
15 .. 21 .. 28,000	2 above 20,000
8 above 20,000	4 .. . 19,000
4 .. . 19,000	6 .. . 18,000
2 .. . 18,000	5 .. . 17,000
3 .. . 17,000	5 .. . 16,000
2 .. . 16,000	3 .. . 15,000
4 .. . 15,000	
70	61

It will be seen that, on the aggregate, the parallel thus drawn is not favourable to France, except where the numbers are under 30,000; but at that number stop the great seats of manufacture and commerce. As to the numbers under 30,000, it will be at once seen how much more numerous they are in Great Britain; and this proves her superiority in manufactures and commerce over France. In order that the reader may judge more easily for himself, we give the name and population of each town respectively in both kingdoms, according to the returns of 1831:—

GREAT BRITAIN. Towns.	Population.	FRANCE. Towns.	Population.
London	1,624,034	Paris	774,338
Manchester	270,961	Marseilles	145,115
Glasgow	202,426	Lyons	133,715
Liverpool	185,175	Bordeaux	109,467
Edinburgh	162,156		
Birmingham	146,986		
Leeds	123,393		
Halifax	109,899	Rouen	88,086
Bristol	103,886	Nantes	87,161
Sheffield	91,692	Lille	69,073
Bradford	76,990	Toulouse	59,630
Plym. & Devon.	75,534		
Oldham	67,579		
Stockport	66,610	Strasbourg	49,712
Bolton	63,054	Amiens	45,001
Norwich	61,110	Metz	44,416
Blackburn	59,791	Nîmes	41,266
Rochdale	58,441	Orleans	40,161
Aberdeen	58,019	Troyes	39,143
Paisley	57,466	Caen	39,140
Nottingham	50,680	Reims	35,974
Wolverhampton	48,080	Montpellier	35,825
Bury	47,829	Saint Etienne	33,064
Dundee	45,355	Angers	32,743
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	42,760		
Brighton	40,631		
Leicester	39,306	Avignon	29,889
Bath	38,036	Brest	29,860
Stoke-upon-Trent	37,220	Nancy	29,783
Hull	33,932	Rennes	29,680
Ashton-under-Lyne	33,097	Besançon	29,167
Huddersfield	31,631	Versailles	28,477
Exeter	28,201	Toulon	28,419
Merthyr-Tydvil	28,083	Clermont	28,257
Prescot	28,084	Limoges	27,070
Greenock	27,571	Dijon	25,552
Leith	25,945	Montauban	26,460
Tynemouth	24,778	Dunkerque	24,937
Greenwich	24,555	Grenoble	24,888
Wakefield	24,538	Arras	23,419
Macclesfield	23,129	Tours	23,235
Dudley	23,043	Poitiers	23,128
Cheltenham	22,942	Aix	22,575
Lancaster	22,294	Boulogne	20,856
Chester	21,363	Arles	20,236
Shrewsbury	21,227		
Yarmouth	21,115		
Cambridge	20,917	Lemans	19,792
Kidderminster	20,865	Bourges	19,730
Wigan	20,774	St. Omer	19,344
Ipswich	20,454	Abbeville	19,162
Oxford	20,434	Valenciennes	18,953
Leigh	20,038	Douai	18,793
Perth	20,016	Cherbourg	18,443
Carlisle	20,006	L'Orient	18,322
Dewsbury	19,854	La Guillotiere	18,294
Deptford	19,795	Roubaix	18,187
Southampton	19,324	Turcoing	17,973
Warrington	19,155	St. Quentin	17,686
Worcester	18,610	Cambray	17,646
Kilmarnock	18,032	Carcassonne	17,394
Woolwich	17,661	Perpignan	17,114
Sunderland	17,060	Beziers	16,769
Dunfermline	17,068	Dieppe	16,616
Chatham	16,483	Castres	16,418
Colchester	16,167	Laval	16,402
Reading	15,595	Niort	16,175
Maidstone	15,387	Colmar	15,442
Northampton	15,351	Angoulême	15,186
Walsall	15,066	Nevers	15,085

The civil departments of the Navy, formerly called the Admiralty, Navy Office, and Victualling Office, are now consolidated in Somerset House, and doors of communication have been made from one office to another, and controlled, not as heretofore, by three Boards, (the Admiralty, Navy, and Victualling,) but by the Lords of the Admiralty, assisted by five superior officers or heads of departments, called Accomptant-General, Surveyor of the Navy, Storekeeper-General, Physician-General, and Comptroller of Victualling and Transports. This consolidated office is called the Admiralty, but is divided into the "Admiralty," as formerly existing, and the "Admiralty, Somerset House." With the consolidation of the duties of the Navy, Victualling, and Admiralty, a portion of the duties of the Navy Pay Office has also been consolidated; namely, all remittances, either of half-pay, widows' and other pensions, (except Greenwich out-pensions,) seamen's wages, &c.; all prize claims and duties, except the actual payment of prize-money; all claims to the wages of petty officers of the Navy, seamen, and marines, &c.; in short, all duties except the receipt and payment of money. This arrangement has not been extended to the Greenwich out-pension department, which, being carried on in a separate office at Tower Hill, and being of a peculiar nature, and the arrangements well adapted to the particular class of persons for whom it was established, has not been disturbed. There is every reason to believe that these arrangements will be highly beneficial, infuse new vigour into the whole Navy, and, by greater simplicity in the details of the general business, produce greater dispatch. Moreover, the accounts will be in future kept on the mercantile plan, be regularly audited by the audit office, and an annual balance-sheet be laid before Parliament, showing whether the sums voted under each head of service have or have not exceeded the votes of Parliament for each specific head. There is another advantage resulting from this arrangement: the business will be done with fewer hands, and, we hear, that as aving may be hoped for of nearly 27,000*l.* per annum; but as the pensions to reduced officers will amount to 20,000*l.*, the immediate saving will be only 7000*l.* a year. It is sincerely wished this arrangement will insure every possible success, and there is little doubt of it. It is the first effort in this country to carry the mercantile principle into the public accounts, and in no distant period it will be applied to other departments. The Navy leads the van. It is ultimately intended to have but one pay-office for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance: this will effect a great saving. The Army Pay-office has never been looked into, and the monies for the Army are always voted "in the aggregate," while those for the Navy are voted "separately:" thus one branch of the service has been thoroughly sifted, and the other has not been inquired into. Under the new arrangement it is impossible for any cashier to become a defaulter. Public naval letters are always to be addressed to the Secretary to the Admiralty, but the name of the service on which the letter is written is to be marked on the left hand lower corner, such as "Navy Pay," "Victualling," "Medical," &c.

There is at present in the garden of Craigo, near Edinburgh, one of those beautiful exotics from Virginia, the Yucca, or Adam's Needle, in full blossom. The height of the plant, from the ground to the summit of the stem, measures 11¼ feet; the circumference at the ground one foot; the height of the stem from where the flowers take their rise, eight feet; the circuit of the same place, six inches. There are only fifty branches extended from the main stem, all of which appear to vie with each other in luxuriance and beauty, holding forth to the eye of the spectator, the amazing number of 1330 beautiful bell-shaped flowers, of a pure white within, and a fine cream colour without. It was planted in its infant state, in the open border, in 1816, where it now stands, claiming the priority over all Flora's productions.

The Highest Mountain in Scotland.—Ben Nevis has, till very lately, been considered the monarch of Scottish mountains, but it now appears, from the trigonometrical survey lately made by order of Government, that he must yield the palm to *Ben Macdui*, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, who o'ertops him by about twenty feet. The height of Ben Nevis is 4370 feet; of Ben Macdui, 4390 feet. Thus Ben Macdui is the loftiest mountain, not only in Scotland, but in Great Britain.

Comparative Mortality.—A paper has been circulated, ordered by the House of Commons, showing the comparative mortality in many large towns, &c, of the kingdom, from 1813 up to the present year. Among the towns included in this comparative calculation of mortality are—Leeds (town), Bradford, Holbeck, Beeston, Wigan, Preston, Norwich, Bolton-le-Moors, London, Bury (Lancashire), Essex, &c. The result of the investigation of mortality may be concisely stated as follows:—Of children born there die, in

Leeds, 53 per cent. under 5 years of age, and 62 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Bradford, 47 per cent. under 5, and 59 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Beeston, 39 per cent. under 5, and 52 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Norwich, 42 per cent. under 5, and 50 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Bolton, 49 per cent. under 5, and 61 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Wigan, 48 per cent. under 5, and 59 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Holbeck, 50 per cent. under 5, and 62 per cent. under 20 years of age; in London, 38 per cent. under 5, and 46 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Rutland, 29 per cent. under 5, and 37½ per cent. under 20 years of age, &c. It further appears that in Essex, Rutland, and the metropolis, persons live to an advanced age in a greater extent than others.

Classes of Persons excluded from the Elective Franchise.—Aliens, idiots, lunatics, and females.—British Peers, Ministers of State, Lord Lieutenants, and Governors of Counties.—Persons convicted of perjury or bribery, or subornation of perjury.—Felons convicted under sentence of punishment.—Persons excommunicated in the Ecclesiastical Courts.—Outlaws in criminal proceedings.—Persons holding no religious belief.—Bankrupts and insolvents, in certain circumstances.—Receivers of alms within a year, in cities and boroughs.—Persons who receive parochial relief, ditto.—Commissioners, collectors, supervisors, gaugers, or other officers employed in collecting the Excise duties.—Commissioners, collectors, comptrollers, searchers, or other officers employed in collecting the Customs' duties.—Commissioners, officers, distributors, or other persons employed in collecting the Stamp duties.—Commissioners, officers, or other persons employed in collecting the duties on salt.—Surveyors, collectors, comptrollers, inspectors, or other persons employed in collecting the window and house duties.—Postmaster-general, postmasters or deputies, or other persons employed in collecting the post-office revenue.—Captains, masters, or mates of ships or packets employed in conveying the mails.—Justices, receivers, and all other persons belonging to the London police, are excluded from the franchise in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Hertford, Essex, and Kent, and from Westminster, Southwark, and the new boroughs in the metropolitan districts. Counsel and all agents of elections, for fee or reward, are excluded from voting at the same, but not from being registered.—Mortgagees and trustees, not in possession of the estate, or in receipt of the rents and profits.—All these, and such others as were excluded by the former laws, are excluded under the new Act, the 75th section of which declares all former election laws to be in full force, and applicable to all cases, except where they are repealed, altered, or superseded by that Act.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The German papers contain the following remarkable intelligence, dated from the Lake of Geneva, August 18:—"The extraordinary heat which has prevailed, almost without interruption, for nine weeks, has produced phenomena in the countries bordering our lake to which there is no parallel on record. At Geneva, a spontaneous combustion took place in the churchyard of Plain Palais, though in a rather damp plain (*plana palus*). The high grass on the graves, the cypress, and fir-trees took fire, and it was necessary to bring the engines to extinguish it, which was effected, but not without difficulty. A more remarkable event took place in Savoy, near the village of Magland (province of Faucigny). All at once the alarm-bell was sounded, not only in the village, but the whole surrounding country, and in the whole valley, to summon the inhabitants with all speed to extinguish a dangerous fire, of a kind hitherto unheard of; for it was not houses, or trees, or heath that was burning, but the roots of the trees, two feet under the ground. This strange fire began at Seine (in the commune of Arrache): nothing appeared on the surface; the furze and bushes were untouched, till at once several trees fell, and were then consumed by the fire that burnt from their roots. The people, indeed, felled the wood, that the fire might not spread, and would willingly have turned up the ground to extinguish the fire that was burning the roots; but, in the terrible drought, where were they to get water? This subterraneous fire, therefore, consumed two hundred and fifty acres of fine forest. The fear of the subterraneous fire had such an effect on the inhabitants, that many villages (for instance, Colsane) were wholly deserted: and as the people were also afraid of going into the forest, they remained exposed to the scorching rays of the sun (generally 40° of Reaumur) in the naked plain, where

the wells began to dry up. This subterraneous fire is doubtless closely connected with the flames which at the same time issued from the earth in several places in Lausanne. The rain which came a few days ago, and considerably lowered the temperature, seems to have checked this fire, though many persons fear that the rain was by no means of sufficiently long continuance to penetrate so deep into the earth as to remove all danger of the fires beginning again on the return of hot and dry weather, such as seems to be setting in."

Letters from Coblentz of the 22d of August mention a great improvement of the navigation of the Rhine, by the explosion of the rocks forming the well-known danger of the passage called the Binger-loch, between Coblentz and Mentz, which was happily effected in the presence of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and a great concourse of spectators, the rock being bored in different places, charged with powder, and fairly blown out of the water. This interesting spectacle lasted two hours. The vessels on the Rhine were decorated with the Prussian flag and innumerable other colours, and the shores lined with music and rejoicing multitudes. Every trace of danger is now obviated: steamers and ships deeply laden can now pass, notwithstanding the lowness of the water, during the heat of the summer.

French Budgets—The "Quotidienne" gives the following table of the annual budgets from the year 1801, said to be drawn from official documents:

1801..	549,620,169fr.	1816..	895,577,203fr.
1802..	499,957,885	1817..	1,036,810,583
1803..	632,279,523	1818..	1,114,453,736
1804..	894,431,555	1819..	868,312,572
1805..	700,000,000	1820..	875,342,252
1806..	902,148,499	1821..	882,321,254
1807..	731,725,686	1822..	949,174,982
1808..	772,744,445	1823..	1,682,095,283
1809..	786,740,214	1824..	951,992,200
1810..	785,060,445	1825..	946,948,442
1811..	1,000,000,000	1826..	976,948,919
1812..	1,065,014,000	1827..	915,729,742
1813..	1,150,000,000	1828..	922,711,602
1814 (the last 9 mths.)	609,394,625	1829..	1,021,746,938
1815..	798,390,869	1830..	1,177,000,000
		1831..	1,172,197,435

The "Quotidienne" adds, that the above sums only represent the regular budgets, but in order to form a just estimate of how much the Revolution of July had cost the country, the loans already contracted, and the deficit concealed by a large issue of Treasury bills, should be taken into account.

The Queen of Madagascar has given the Missionaries liberty to preach and teach, and has granted her subjects permission to act according to their own convictions in religious matters. Two native Christian churches have been founded, one at Ambodinandahalo, when 37 Madagasses were united in Christian fellowship; the other church is at Ambatonakanga, when 19 adult natives were baptized on the 12th of June. The printing of the Old Testament had proceeded up to Joshua in the Madagassee language. The New Testament had found its way to villages sixty and eighty miles distant from the capital. The Queen has issued a command by which none of the scholars are allowed to dispose of the Testaments with which they are furnished.

The following most extraordinary phenomena in animal magnetism have lately been observed at the hospital Della Vita, at Bologna. A patient in the hospital is subject, every third day, to violent convulsions, during the continuance of which, he loses entirely the use of all his senses, and can neither hear, see, nor smell; his hands also become so firmly clenched that it would be impossible to open them without breaking the fingers. Nevertheless, Dr. Ciri, the physician, under whose charge he is placed, has discovered that the epigastric region, at about two fingers-breadth above the navel, receives all the impressions of the senses, so as to replace them completely. If the patient be spoken to while the finger is placed on this spot, he gives answers, and even, on being desired, opens his hands of his own accord. If any substance or matter is placed there, he can describe its form and quality, its colour and smell. As long as the finger is kept on the stomach, the convulsion gradually diminishes till it entirely disappears; but if the finger be placed on the heart, the convulsion returns with increased violence, and continues as long as the finger is kept in that position. If a flute be played while the finger is kept on the stomach, the patient hears the music; but if the finger be taken away for an instant and placed on the heart, and then taken back again to its former position, the man asks why they play by intervals, though the flute has never ceased. These experiments have all been made in the presence of the professors and students of the hospital.

Number of Slaves in America.—The slaves in the United States forty years ago were somewhere about 700,000 or 800,000. According to the last census, they amounted to above 2,100,000; and looking to the natural increase, and to what may have been secretly introduced from Cuba, &c. they may now amount to "two millions and a half," or nearly four times the whole number in the British West Indies.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Teasel.—The present season has been the most productive in this important article of produce in the West of England ever remembered; and the crops have been harvested in the best possible condition.

The teasel, a species of thistle (*dipsacus carduus fullonum*), is propagated by sowing the seeds in March upon a well-prepared soil. About one peck of seed is sufficient for an acre, as the plants must have room to grow, otherwise the heads will not be large enough, nor in great quantity. When the plants come up, they must be hoed in the same manner as is practised for turnips, cutting down all the weeds and thinning the plants to about eight inches distant; and as they advance, and the weeds begin to grow again, they must be hoed a second time, cutting out the plants to a wider distance, so that they may finally stand a foot apart. The second year they will shoot up heads, which may be cut about the beginning of August. They are then to be tied up in bunches, and set in the sun, if the weather is fair; or if not, in rooms to dry. The common produce is about one hundred and sixty bundles or staffs per acre.

In Essex, the seeds of the teasel, caraway, and coriander are sometimes sown together early in the spring: the mode of cultivation is rather singular—the farmer engaging with some labourer to share equal profits: the former provides the land, ploughs it, pays all parish rates, and also for the seed; the latter sows it, keeps it clean by frequent hoeings, cuts, threshes, and prepares it for the market. This connexion generally lasts three years, sometimes longer. Mr. Griggs informs us, in his "General View of the Agriculture of Essex," that "in the first year the several seeds come up, and when of sufficient growth are set out with a hoe; and the coriander, which is annual, is ripe before harvest, and produces a return from ten to fourteen hundred weight an acre: in the second year, the teasel, most of which will run now, yields a load, or six score staffs, of fifty heads each staff; and the caraways from three to six hundred weight of seed: the third year the teasel declines and the caraway is in perfection, and will yield an equal bulk with the coriander: and most of the teasel that did not run last season will produce heads this, and afford a fourth or fifth part of the crop it did the preceding season, by which time the plants are generally exhausted, though a fourth and even fifth year of caraway has been known to succeed."

The coriander and caraway must be handled with great care when ripe. Women and children are generally employed to cut it plant by plant, which are afterwards placed in cloths, and commonly threshed on sail-cloth in the field. The teasel is also cut by women, who leave a stalk with the head six or eight inches in length, by which it is bound in bunches or gleans, of twenty-five heads each. Fifty gleans make one staff.

The teasel is of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. For this purpose the heads are fixed round a large broad wheel, which is made to revolve, two men holding the teasel-frame, as it is called, and work the cloth as it hangs up in a vertical position, drawing it down in portions as they proceed. The whole forms an instrument resembling a curry-comb, and which is used in a similar manner to draw out all loose ends of the fibres of the wool.

Employment of Agricultural Labourers.—An Agricultural Employment Institution has been formed and founded, the object of which is to obtain waste and other land by gift, grant, lease, or purchase; to divide the same into smaller portions where advisable; and, by means of letting it to the poor, to bring the same into a state of profitable cultivation, whereby all expenses, whether of outlay or otherwise, may be gradually repaid, and a small rent charged upon the occupier, leaving a comfortable subsistence for himself and family, until the outlay and current expenses are satisfied; and afterwards, the means, by industry and frugality, of acquiring a competency; and also to furnish implements, instruction, and other means to the occupiers to attain these desirable objects. Whatever may be the opinions of the advocates for emigration, it is a bounden duty on all to encourage our peasantry in honest industry, and to render them valuable members of society, instead of degraded and miserable paupers, and objects for a prison, which they readily become by imbibing habits of idleness and dissipation. We have *fifteen millions of acres of waste land*, with *thousands of persons producing nothing*; and surely, if an additional produce can be obtained by the mere operation of bringing the labourer and the soil in contact, and thus add to the national stock, the advantages must be unbounded, in addition to the benevolent feeling of reinstating our pauper population in the independent state they once enjoyed. Several public bodies and individuals have

taken up this "fertilizing benevolence," as it may justly be called, and we trust their labours will reap an abundant harvest. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society, thus expresses himself:—"After an experience of thirty years, I feel myself justified in asserting, that I know of few plans better qualified to promote the temporal, and, at the same time, the eternal happiness of the poor, than the giving to the labourer a small allotment of land, to be cultivated at his leisure hours."

USEFUL ARTS.

Sheathing for Ships' Bottoms.—A new metallic sheathing, the invention of Baron Wetterstett, has recently been introduced for covering ships' bottoms, and which possesses many practical advantages for this purpose over copper. To prevent the rapid corrosion and decay of this metal when in contact with sea-water, has long presented itself as a desideratum in practical inquiry, and it was for this purpose that Sir Humphry Davy proposed the use of protectors, or the contact of some more easily oxidisable metal, as zinc. Although the practice founded upon his ingenious theory proved unsuccessful, yet it was satisfactory to the inquiror, as it pointed out the course of remedy necessary to be adopted; as by the electric influence of certain metals when in contact, it is only that chemical action can be prevented. Alloys of copper have been proposed, and are not so susceptible of being acted upon by chemical agents as pure copper; but they are destitute of that tenacity and elasticity which is necessary to adapt them to the circular forms of the bottom of the vessel. All these defects in practice are found to be obviated in this new invention, which possesses some peculiar advantages for this and many other purposes, to which its use may be extended. Whilst the surface is perfectly clean, there is no adhesion of barnacles, shells, or other marine productions, which proved so seriously detrimental to the success of the experimental trials with the protectors. This new compound is highly tenacious and elastic, and possesses a peculiar and advantageous power of adapting itself to surface, so much so, that by a violent strain or blow it readily yields to the force of the percussion. This power of adapting itself to surface will not only be found advantageous on first sheathing the vessel, but will also prevent the evil effects of any subsequent strain or blow, and even tend to preserve it from any external injury. The price is considerably less than that of ordinary copper sheathing, whilst it is found to be far more durable.

Paper Manufacturing.—Mr. Solomon Stimpson has lately taken out a patent for an improvement in this branch of science, the particulars of which are these:—the machine for clearing the pulp consists of a tub, which may be two feet in diameter; within this is placed a metal cylinder, or curb, which fits close to the bottom of the tub. This may be twenty inches in diameter, and eight in width. Around the upper edge of it there are longitudinal openings to admit the pulp to pass through. The pulp is pumped up from the chest, and is admitted through a tube into the inside of the curb. Arms with dashers revolve within this curve, and drive the pulp against the openings where the finer parts pass through, whilst the knots are retained. A spout leading from the space between the curb and the tub conducts the prepared pulp to form the sheet. There is a cover to the whole to prevent the pulp from being dashed over.

To regulate the quantity of pulp which shall be supplied, the tube which conducts it into the curb is in the form of a funnel; the pulp pumped into this keeps it filled, and any surplus runs over, and back again into the chest. A stop-cock in the tube, between the funnel and its inner end, regulates the quantity which shall pass in.

Improvement in the Construction of Lamps.—This improvement by Messrs. Schulze and Hull, of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, is intended to adapt the Argand burner to lamps of the ordinary construction; the interior as well as the exterior of the flame being supplied with air. The wick is divided into three or more parts, each having its appropriate tube. These tubes are segments of an annulus or ring, and, when placed together, assume a form resembling that containing the wick in the Argand lamp. An opening is made in each tube for picking up the wicks as in common lamps. The air is admitted to the outside of the flame under the glass burner, it being elevated on knobs for that purpose, and to the inside of the flame through the spaces between the tubes, they not being in contact with each other. The three separate flames are made to unite into one by a conical ferule or ring placed just

above the tubes; this inclines the flame inwards; the inner current of air is thrown upon the flame by means of a button. The apparatus appears a very ingenious one.

Improvements in Pens.—Mr. Perry has recently received a new patent for his improvement in the original construction of his steel pen. The patentee has here described circular, square, elliptic, and eccentrically-shaped stop-holes, which are placed at the upper extremity of the main slit, that slit which is essential to all pens, whether of the quill or of the artificial tube. He has connected these stop-holes with other slits extending from the edge of the pen, beneath the shoulder upwards, on both sides of the stop-hole; others he has arranged above, or on a level with the shoulder, and has not united them with the stop-holes. It is enough to say, that these minute improvements sometimes consist of not fewer than seven slits, and one or two stop-holes. Any modification of this principle Mr. Perry claims; the invention being so simple. The pens are merely two or three inches of the bole, (to be fastened on to a wooden or other handle): they are of the common and well-known shape, like a portion of the quill cut off. They have invariably the main or centre slit, and from two to four others placed so as most to increase the flexibility of the instrument.

The stop-hole appears essential to prevent blotting, and secure an equal flow of ink. Sometimes they are ranged like the eyes of the lynx—looking at the centre slit; sometimes to longitudinal openings, like the machicolations of a turret; sometimes a solitary orb, like the eye of a cyclops; sometimes in the shape of a compressed diamond, like a fusil in heraldry; and, in short, it appears that any hole of any shape connected with the main slit, or with any given number of smaller slits, diverging in any direction on the bole of a steel pen, are parts of Mr. Perry's invention, or form part of the principle he claims. He recommends fine-tempered steel, of a spring temper, to be used in preference; but inferior metals will answer the purpose.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

William Joyce, of Bow, in the county of Middlesex, Harness Maker, for his improvements in the making of collars for horses and other animals.

Daniel Horton and George Horton, of the Leys Iron Works, in the Parish of Kingswinford, in the County of Stafford, Iron Masters, for an improved puddling furnace, for the better production of manufactured iron, in the process of obtaining it from the pig.

George Jones, of Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford, Iron Master, James Foster, of Stourbridge, in the County of Worcester, Iron Master, and John Barker and John Jones, of Wolverhampton, Iron Masters, for an improvement in the process now in use for producing or making malleable iron.

Caroline Eliza Ann Burgess, of Beauport, in the County of Sussex, Spinster, for an improvement or apparatus for sketching, drawing, or delineating.

John Osborne Mosley and George Bell, both of Primrose Hill, Salisbury Square, in the Parish of St. Bride's, in the City of London, Dye Sinkers and Embossers, for their improvements in the making and manufacturing of pill and other boxes from pasteboard, paper, or other materials; which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

Nicholas Troughton, of Swansea, in the County of Glamorgan, Copper Smelter, for his improvements in producing a cement applicable to building and other purposes, which he denominates metallic cement.

Pierre Frederick Fischer, of Chester Place, Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in pianofortes. Communicated by a certain foreigner, residing abroad.

John Brown, of Heaton Norris, in the County of Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer, and Thomas Heys, of the same place, Book-keeper, for improvements in the machinery used for spinning cotton, silk, flax, and other fibrous substances, commonly called throstles.

Richard Badnell, Jun. of the Town of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, Gentleman, for improvement in the construction of the trams, or rails, or lines of rail, or tram roads, upon which locomotive engines shall or may work.

Richard Whytock, of the City of Edinburgh, for an improved method or manufacture which facilitates the production of regular figures or patterns on different fabrics, particularly velvet, velvet pile, and Brussels, Wilton, and Turkey carpets.

Richard Trevithick, of Camborne, in the County of Cornwall, Engineer, for his improvements on the steam-engine, and in the application of steam power to navigation and to locomotion.

John Howard Kyan, of Gillingham Street, Pimlico, Esq., for an improved mode of preserving paper, canvass cloth and cordage for ships and other uses, and the raw materials of hemp, flax, or cotton from which the same may wholly or in part be made.

Joseph Gibbs, of the Kent Road, Engineer, and Augustus Applegarth, of Crayford, in the County of Kent, Calico Printer, for improvements in machinery for cutting out wood for carriage wheels, and for cutting and shaping the wheels.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Professor Leerig's Anatomical Demonstrations, for Colossal Illustrations of the Human Body, folio, Part II. sewed, 8*s*. 6*d*. plain; 12*s*. coloured.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. VI. Fashionable Tales, Vol. I. 12mo. 5*s*.

Geraldine Hamilton, 2 vols. 8vo. 21*s*.

THEOLOGY.

Bishop Hall's Three Centuries of Meditations nd Vows, Century 1st, or Part I. 32mo, 1*s*. cloth.

Christ our Example, 12mo. 6*s*. bds.

Christian Amusement, by a Country Curate, 18mo. 2*s*. cloth.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Saulez's Theory and Practice, 12mo. 2*s*. 6*d*.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dove's Life of Andrew Marvell, 12mo. 2*s*. 6*d*.

HISTORY.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXXV. Spain and Portugal, Vol. IV. 12mo. 6*s*. bds.

POETRY.

The Diadem, a Selection of Poetry, royal 32mo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Vortigern, a Play, with an original Preface, by W. H. Ireland, 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Pilgrim of Erin, 12mo. 4*s*.

The Ocean Gem, by William M. M. Davis, 12mo. 4*s*. 6*d*.

Beauties of Percy Bysshe Shelley, 18mo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Whistle-Binkie, a Collection of Songs, 32mo. 1*s*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild Sports of the West, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 8*s*.

Pollock's Attempt to explain the Phenomena of Heat, Electricity, &c. 8vo. 5*s*.

The Book of the Constitution, fcp. 8vo. 6*s*.

Owen's Description of Old Aberdeen, fcp. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Useful and Ornamental Planting, Library of Useful Knowledge, 8vo. 3*s*.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. IX. Northern Coasts of America, 12mo. 5*s*.

Grandineau's Conversations Familières, 18mo. 4*s*. 6*d*.

Ligston's Synopsis of Stenography, on sheet, 5*s*.

The Landscape Album for 1832, 8vo. 15*s*.

Edinburgh Atlas, completed, folio, 6*l*. 6*s*.

Lachlan's Narrative of the Conversion of Cook, Mr. Paas's Murderer, 18mo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

On Circulating Credit, and the Banking System of Britain, by a Scottish Banker, 8vo. 5*s*. 6*d*.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXXIV. Euripides, Vol. I. 4*s*. 6*d*.

Horticultural Transactions, Vol. I. Part II. New Series, 4to. 1*l*. 1*s*.

Twenty-six Illustrations to the Picturesque Annual, proofs, in a portfolio, 2*l*. 2*s*.; India proofs, 3*l*. 3*s*.; before letters, 4*l*. 4*s*.

Twenty-six Illustrations to the Keepsake, in a portfolio, proofs, 2*l*. 2*s*.; India, 3*l*. 3*s*.; before letters, 4*l*. 4*s*.

Landscape Annual, 1833, 21*s*.; green morocco, large paper. 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.. Illustrations to do. proofs, 2*l*. 2*s*.: India proofs, 3*l*. 3*s*.; before letters, 4*l*. 4*s*.

Goldsmith's Statistics of France, 8vo. 12*s*.

A Key to the French Genders, 18mo. 9*d*.

LITERARY REPORT.

The late Mr. Flaxman's Studies in Anatomy, for the Use of Painters and Sculptors, will appear in the course of November, with nineteen plates.

Immediately will be published, a Memoir, by Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. containing a Review and Refutation of the Principal Essays and Arguments advocating Mr. Clark's Claims, in relation to the Manœuvre on the 12th of April, 1782, 8vo.

A cheap Periodical Publication of no ordinary promise and interest, supported by the most distinguished literary men of the day, is about to appear in Edinburgh, from the press, and under the management of Mr. Aitken, well known as late Editor of "Constable's Miscellany," the "Cabinet," &c. &c.

A new Novel, by Miss Brown, the daughter of the founder of the celebrated Brownonian System, will appear in a few days; it is called "Reason and Passion."

"A Portraiture of Modern Scepticism; or, a Caveat against Infidelity: including a Brief and Practical View of the Principal Evidences which show the Scriptures to be a Revelation from God." Intended as a Present to the Young. By John Morison, D.D.

"The Lives and Exploits of celebrated Banditti and Robbers in all parts of the World," by Charles Macfarlane, Esq.

"A Treatise on Inflammations," by Mr. Geo. Rogerson, of Liverpool; being an extension of "a Dissertation on Inflammation of the Membranes," to which the Jacksonian Prize for 1828 was awarded by the London Royal College of Surgeons.

The first volume of the Works by the Author of "Corn Law Rhymes," embellished with a likeness of the Author, containing the "Splendid Village," the "Exile," &c. &c.

Mr. Gorton's New Topographical Dictionary, complete, with fifty-four 4to. maps.

A new edition, with additions, of "Hints on Picturesque Domestic Architecture, in a Series of Designs for Gate Lodges, Gamekeepers' Cottages, and other Rural Residences," by T. F. Hunt, Architect.

Mr. Slade, who had the singular advantage of performing a Tour in the Black Sea with the Capitan Pasha, and who has just returned to England, is about to publish the result of his observations, under the title of "Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c."

The Author of "The Usurer's Daughter" has a new Novel in the press, entitled "The Puritan's Grave," which is intended for immediate publication.

A new Novel, entitled "Golden Legends, containing the Bracelet, the Locket, and the Signet Ring," is preparing for publication.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

Sir Walter Scott was the son of Walter Scott, Esq., Writer to the Signet, by Anne, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, Professor of the Practice of Medicine of Edinburgh. His ancestry, both paternal and maternal, was distinguished by martial reputation. His father was not remarkable for literary talents; but his mother was not only intimate with Allan Ramsay, Blacklock, Beattie, Burns, and other eminent men, but was herself, says one authority, "a poetess of taste and genius;" this, however, has been denied, though it seems to be admitted that her character of mind was such as to exert great influence on the taste and intellect of her son.

Sir Walter was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771. He was the third of a family, consisting of six sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John, attained to a captaincy in an infantry regiment, but was early obliged to retire from service on account of the delicate state of his health. Another elder brother, Daniel, was a sailor, but died in early life. Of him Sir Walter has often been heard to assert, that he was by far the cleverest and most interesting of the whole. Thomas, the next brother to Sir Walter, followed the father's profession, and was for some years factor to the Marquis of Abercorn, but eventually died in Canada in 1822, in the capacity of paymaster to the 70th regiment. Sir Walter himself entertained a fondly-high opinion of the talents of this brother; but it is not borne out by the sense of his other friends. He possessed, however, some burlesque humour, and an acquaintance with Scottish manners and character—qualities which were apt to impose a little, and even induced some individuals to believe, for some time, that he, rather than his more gifted brother, was the author of The Novels. When an infant Sir W. was ailing and weak; from an early age he was lame of the right foot—whence this deformity arose, whether from any organic disorder, or, according to another account, from falling out of the arms of a careless nurse, is a matter of some dispute; of the reality, however, of the affliction there can be no doubt, and it is remarkable that the two greatest men of the day, Byron and Scott, should have been lame. It is, too, remarkable how much influence the calamity seems to have exercised on the character of the one, how little on the other. With Byron it was a constant source of torment; with Scott a trouble, certainly, but not of particular intensity. But to return. Sir Walter, picturing his own childhood, in one of the introductions to Marmion, writes:

> "Well the lonely infant knew
> Recesses where the wall-flower grew,
> And honey-suckle loved to crawl
> Up the low crag and ruin'd wall;
> I deemed such nooks the sweetest shade
> The sun, in all its rounds, survey'd*;
> And still I thought that shatter'd tower
> The mightiest work of human power."

His taste for the romantic was not, as appears from the following lines, the main business of his infantile exertions:—

> "For I was wayward, bold, and wild,
> A self-will'd imp, a grand-dame's child;
> But half a plague, and half a jest,
> Was still endured, beloved, carest,"

like most other children. Sir Walter, indeed, was not distinguished in his early years above his comrades, excepting by one qualification, and that was—story-telling. To tell tales of "knight-errantry, and battles, and enchantments," drawn sometimes from recollection, and sometimes invented, and continued from day to day as opportunity offered—such was the dearest luxury of the future romance writer. This is to our mind a very characteristic trait. We are told no such thing of Byron. He entered the High School of Edinburgh in 1779, and so far was he from thriving in his class, that, it is said, the twenty-fifth place was no uncommon situation for the future author of the Waverley Novels. As a scholar, indeed, he never became remarkable for proficiency. There is his own authority for saying, that even in the exercise of metrical translation, he fell far short of some of his companions; although others preserve a somewhat different recollection, and state that this was a department in which he always manifested a superiority. It is, however, unquestionable, that in his exercises he was remarkable, to no inconsiderable extent, for blundering and incorrectness; his mind apparently not possessing that aptitude for mastering small details, in which so much of scholarship, in its earliest stages, consists. About this time an attempt was made to teach him music, but his instructor soon abandoned him, with the declaration "that he had no ear."

Though unsuccessful in music, he seems to have discovered a taste for drawing, being very fond of copying landscapes from nature. We are not told that his progress

* Query, does the sun ever "survey a *shade?*"

was very great. Local circumstances seem to have had considerable influence in disposing his mind to a love of the romantic and antique. "The whole land," says Allan Cunningham, "is alive with song and story: almost every stone that stands above the ground is the record of some skirmish or single combat; and every stream, although its waters be so inconsiderable as scarcely to moisten the pasture through which they run, is renowned in song and in ballad. 'I can stand,' said Sir Walter, one day to me, 'on the Eildon Hill, and point out forty-three places famous in war and verse.'"

After having been two years under the Rector of the High School, he was placed in the University of Edinburgh, October, 1783. It would appear that Sir Walter did not proceed regularly through the academical course. He was matriculated, or booked, in 1783, at once, for the Humanity or Latin class under Professor Hill, and the Greek class under Professor Dalzel; and for the latter, once more, in 1784. But the only other class for which he seems to have matriculated at the College, was that of Logic under Professor Bruce, in 1785. Although he may perhaps have attended other classes without matriculation, there is reason to believe that his irregular health produced a corresponding irregularity in his academical studies. The result, it is to be feared, was, that he entered life much in the condition of his illustrious prototype, the Bard of Avon—that is, "with a little Latin and less Greek."

His reading about this time was miscellaneous and very extensive, especially in works of fiction. His taste resembled much that of Milton's early days. He soon commenced studying for the bar, to which he was called as an advocate in 1792. The effect of his legal studies is seen in his works,—to so great an extent, indeed, that Gifford made it a matter of reproach that all his plots were law pleas, and that he had too much of the Court of Session in his composition. The young barrister began life in an elegant house in the most fashionable part of the town, but it was not his lot to acquire either wealth or distinction at the bar. He had, perhaps, some little employment at the provincial sittings of the criminal court, and occasionally acted in unimportant causes as a junior counsel, but the emolument derived from professional sources was very inconsiderable. At all events, his success was not so flattering as to draw him off from the pursuit in which his heart was more especially engaged. He had while at school "perpetrated" a poem of six lines on a thunder-storm; an unsparing criticism on which, by an apothecary's wife, drove rhymes so effectually out of his head, that he tells us, "for ten years he had not indulged the wish to couple so much as *dove* and *love*," when finding Lewis, the author of Tales of Wonder, in possession of much reputation on account of his translations and imitations from the German, he was excited by the desire to imitate this style himself. In this circumstance originated his first work, The Chase, and William and Helen, from the German, published in 1798. It was by no means successful; he tells us himself, "a great part of the edition was condemned to the service of the trunk-maker." His second publication was a tragedy, translated from the German of Goethe, entitled Goetz of Berlichingen. Ballad poetry was his favourite at the time, and his first original attempts are in this style—Glenfinlas, and the Eve of St. John. Previous to this, in 1797, he had married Miss Carpenter, a young lady of the isle of Jersey, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Lady Scott died in 1826. In 1799 he was appointed Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In 1802 appeared the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, a work which laid the foundation of Sir Walter's fame. The materials for those volumes were collected by actual research amongst the inhabitants of the border, from whose lips many of the ballads were taken down.

In 1803, Sir Walter resolved upon abandoning his profession, of which he says, in the words of Slender, "there was no great love between us at the beginning, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on further acquaintance." This resolution gave birth to the Lay of the Last Minstrel, which appeared in 1805. It was sold by him for 600*l.* In 1806 he was made Principal Clerk of Session, a situation of which the profits were seldom much below 1200*l.* a year. Marmion appeared in 1808, and obtained 1000*l.* for its author. A new edition of Dryden, Sadler's State Papers, Somers's Tracts, The Lady of the Lake, Rokeby, The Lord of the Isles, The Bridal of Triermain, and Harold the Dauntless, followed in rapid succession; all previous to the appearance of Waverley, which, though partly written in 1805, was not published until 1814. To Waverley succeeded, in 1815, Guy Mannering; in 1816, the Antiquary, and the First Series of the Tales of my Landlord, containing the Black Dwarf, and Old Mortality; in 1818, Rob Roy, and the Second Series of the Tales of My Landlord, containing the Heart of Mid-Lothian; and in 1819, the Third Series of Tales of my Landlord, containing the Bride of Lammermoor, and A Legend of Montrose. In 1820 came Ivanhoe, then in the same year the Monastery, and the Abbot; in the begin-

ning of 1821, Kenilworth; making twelve volumes published, if not written, in as many months. In 1822 he produced the Pirate and the Fortunes of Nigel; in 1823, Peveril of the Peak, and Quentin Durward; in 1824, St. Ronan's Well, and Redgauntlet; in 1825, Tales of the Crusaders; in 1826, Woodstock; in 1827, Chronicles of the Canongate, first series; in 1828, Chronicles of the Canongate, second series; in 1829, Anne of Geierstein; and in 1831, a Fourth Series of Tales of My Landlord, in four volumes, containing two tales, respectively entitled Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous. These novels, with those formerly enumerated, make up the amount of his fictitious prose compositions, to the enormous sum of seventy-four volumes!

Throughout the whole of his career both as a poet and novelist, Sir Walter was in the habit of turning aside occasionally to less important avocations of a literary character. He was a contributor to the Edinburgh Review during the first few years of its existence, though, for the last twenty years, perhaps, he had not so much as opened the work. To the Quarterly Review he was a considerable contributor, especially for the last five or six years of his life, during which, that periodical was conducted by his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart. To the Supplement of the Sixth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, he contributed the articles Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama. In 1814, he edited the Works of Swift, in nineteen volumes, with a Life of the Author, a heavy work, but which, nevertheless, required a reprint some years afterwards. In 1814, Sir Walter gave his name and an elaborate introductory essay to a work, entitled Border Antiquities, (two volumes quarto,) which consisted of engravings of the principal antique objects on both sides of the Border, accompanied by descriptive letter-press. In 1815, he made a tour through France and Belgium, visiting the scene of the recent victory over Napoleon. The result was a lively traveller's volume, under the title of Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, and a poem styled The Field of Waterloo. In the same year he joined with Mr. Robert Jameson and Mr. Henry Weber, in composing a quarto on Icelandic Antiquities. In 1819, he published an Account of the Regalia of Scotland, and undertook to furnish the letter-press to a second collection of engravings, under the title of Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, one of the most elegant books which has ever been published respecting the native country of the editor. In 1822 appeared his dramatic poem of Halidon Hill; and in 1823 he contributed a smaller dramatic poem under the title of Macduff's Cross, to a collection by Miss Joanna Baillie; and, to conclude the enumeration of his poetical works, The Doom of Devorgoil, and The Auchendrane Tragedy, appeared in one volume in 1830. As an historian, Sir Walter is known by the Life of Buonaparte, which appeared in 1827, and produced him, it is said, 12,000*l.* being at the rate of 33*l.* a day for the time he had been engaged on it. He contributed also the History of Scotland, in two volumes, to Lardner's Cyclopædia; nor must the History of Scotland, in the Tales of a Grandfather (the better work of the two, in our opinion) be forgotten. He, on one occasion, presented the world with a single Sermon, which however did no particular credit to his talents in theology. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1820, by George the Fourth. We must hasten over intervening events; and state that, in 1831, an indisposition, considered to have arisen from violent and protracted mental exertion, began to assume a settled character, and his physician recommended a residence in Italy as almost the only means of delaying the approach of a most dangerous illness. He in consequence set sail for Italy on October 29, 1831; but after an absence of nine months, returned to England in a more unfavourable state of health than when he departed. He lingered on until the 21st of September, when he expired at half-past one in the afternoon.

[We take this opportunity of acknowledging the extensive obligation under which we have lain, in compiling the above notice, to the memoirs by Chambers and Allan Cunningham, respectively contained in the Edinburgh Journal,* and Athenæum: both accounts are distinguished for good sense, careful selection of facts, and just appreciation of the character, both moral and intellectual, of the illustrious deceased. They were both among his most esteemed friends.]

MR. WILLIAM GODWIN.

Mr. William Godwin, a gentleman connected for some years with the Press, and one of the parliamentary reporters of the *Morning Chronicle*, died on the 8th of September of cholera, after an illness of a few hours. Mr. Godwin, the son of the author of "Caleb Williams," and the brother of Mrs. Shelley, possessed, as a writer, much of the literary power of his family. His essays in the periodicals, to which he contributed, were marked by more than ordinary liveliness and good

* We avail ourselves of this opportunity to recommend Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, as by far the best of the cheap weekly publications.

tact, and showed at the same time an extent of observation much beyond what could have been expected from his years and experience. As a son, he was tenderly attentive and respectful to his distinguished parent; and as a companion he must be long regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, to whom his invariable candour and command of temper, united with much general information, rendered his society peculiarly acceptable. Mr. Godwin was in his 29th year, of robust constitution, and the most regular habits. Adhering, by choice, to that rational temperance which has been pronounced an infallible preservative from the epidemic, he offers a melancholy exception to the rule, as he could call to mind no excess that predisposed him to the fatal disease.

BARON DE CLIFFORD.

Died, on the 30th of September, at Brighton, after a long illness, E. Southwell Clifford, Baron De Clifford of Westmoreland and Vesey, and of Clifford Castle, Hereford, D.C.L. His usual residence was at King's Weston Park, Gloucestershire. His Lordship was the second Baron of the realm, the creation being dated December 29, 1269. His Lordship was born June 23, 1767, and was, of course, in his 66th year: he succeeded his father, the late Lord, on November 1, 1777; and married, February, 1789, Mary Elizabeth Bourke, daughter of the Earl of Mayo, who survives him. His Lordship dying without issue, the Barony is in abeyance between the issue of his three sisters, Catherine, Sophia, and Elizabeth, viz.—Mrs. Russell (wife of John Russell, Esq.), son of Lord William Russell, and nephew of the Duke of Bedford; the two daughters of the late Viscountess Sydney; and Augustus, Viscount Bury, son and heir of the late Countess of Albemarle.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, Knt., has been elected Lord Mayor of London, and formally invested with the civic chain. The new Sheriffs, Messrs. Peck and Humphrey, have been also sworn into office.

Trafalgar-square.—His Majesty has signified his desire that the new square at Charing Cross shall be designated after this great naval victory, which has hitherto been passed over in the choice of names for public places. The area is about six acres, and it will add greatly to the salubrity and appearance of that part of the metropolis. On the north side will extend the new National Gallery, the façade of St. Martin's Church appearing in the angle. The west side is occupied by the College of Physicians and the Union Club. The east side is laid out in private houses and suites of apartments of a superior class, in the Parisian style, suited to Members of Parliament, &c. The south side is an irregular figure, formed by Northumberland House and the houses of Charing Cross. The removal of the last of the old buildings on the site of the square is proceeding rapidly, preparatory to the formation of the inclosure.

Notice has been given, in the Gazette, that application will be made in the ensuing Session of Parliament, for leave to amend and extend the powers of the Acts authorising the formation of the Thames Tunnel, and enabling the Company to raise money for the furtherance of the same.

Emigration.—Several large vessels have recently left the London and St. Catharine's Docks with respectable tradesmen and small capitalists, and their families, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Three ships sailed lately for these Colonies, with many hundred passengers of both sexes, whose respectability is guaranteed by the high price of the passage-money, from 15*l.* to 30*l.* each person.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Charles Henry Cox, M.A. of Christ Church, and Perpetual Curate of Benson, has been appointed one of the Lecturers of Carfax, Oxford, in the room of the Rev. George Taunton.

The Rev. Richard Gordon to the vicarage of Enfield.

The Rev. Edward Berens, M.A. has been appointed to the Archdeaconry of Berks, void by the death of the Rev. John Fisher; the Rev. Liscombe Clarke, M.A. has been elected Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, vacant by the death of the said John Fisher.

The Rev. Thomas Pickthall, M.A. Vicar of Broxbourn, Herts, to the Rectory of Wormley, in the same county.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. John Tomlinson Day, Vicar of Risely, to the Rectory of Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Leete.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells was pleased to collate the Rev. John Noble Shipton, to the Vicarage of Othery, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of Charles Henry Lutwidge, the

last incumbent to the donation and collation of his Lordship in full right belonging.

The Rev. Henry Deane, B.C.L. Fellow of New College, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Gillingham, Dorset, vacant by the death of the late Archdeacon Fisher.

The Rev. J. W. Phillpotts, M.A. to the Vicarage of Grimley, with the Chapel of Hallow annexed, Worcestershire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. H. Lowe.

The Rev. T. Blackburne, B.A. of Brasennose College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Bygrave, Herts.

The Rev. L. Bellas, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Bramshot, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Nicholson.

Sir H. Jenner to be Vicar-General and Official Principal of the City and Diocese of Worcester, void by the resignation of Dr. Arnold.

The Rev. Charles Martin Torlesse, A.M. to the Vicarage of Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.

The Rev. Samuel Barker, Clerk, was instituted to the Rectory of Carlton St. Peter, in Norfolk, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. Robert Howlett, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of the Church of St. James, of Dunwich, Suffolk.

The Rev. Joseph Gatty has, by the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter, been appointed Dr. Bodley's Lecturer for the year ensuing.

The Rev. Thomas Price, B.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, to the Rectory of Shelsley Beauchamp, in that county, void by the death of the Rev. Henry R. Berkeley, LL.D.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has been pleased to nominate the Rev. John Keal Biging, M.A., to the Rectory of Penselwood.

The Rev. W. W. Weddall, A.M., to the Vicarage of Darsham, Suffolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Charles Augustus Lord Howard de Walden to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint David Davies, Esq. Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household, vice Robert Keate, Esq.

Mr. T. H. Miller, Advocate, has been appointed Sheriff Depute of Selkirk, in the room of Sir Walter Scott, deceased.

Married.]—At Kensington, Tighe Hamilton, Esq. to Miss Ponsonby, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo, and niece to Countess Grey, Lord Ponsonby, and Bishop of Derry.

At Luffness Castle, near Edinburgh, the Rev. Lord Henry Kerr, brother to the Marquis of Lothian, to Louisa, only daughter of Sir Alexander Hope, M.P. for Linlithgowshire.

At Chepstow, Robert Gun Cunningham, Esq. of Newland Park, to the Honourable Arabella Eliza Pery, eldest daughter of Viscount Glentworth, and granddaughter of the Earl of Limerick.

At Chailey, Sussex, the Rev. C. Goring, second son of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. of Highden, Sussex, to Maria Arabella, eldest daughter of Gen. the Hon. F. St. John.

At Berne, at the Residence of the British Ambassador, Charlotte, daughter of Major-Gen. Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., to Otho Leopold Baron Ende, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Saxony.

At Twickenham, W. Ashford, Esq. nephew to the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and the Honourable Mrs. Espinasse, of Twickenham.

At Halverstown, county Kildare, P. Fitzgerald, Esq., son of J. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Wherstead Lodge, Suffolk, M.P. to Honoria, daughter of the late V. O'Connor, Esq., of Dublin.

At Knockdrin Castle, the seat of Sir R. Levinge, Bart., Viscount Forbes to Francis Mary, daughter of William Territt, Esq. of Chilton Hall, Suffolk.

At Richmond, the Rev. Philip Jacob to Anna Sophia, eldest daughter, and, at the same time, the Rev. James Money to Charlotte Christiana, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel.

At St. Stephen's, Cornwall, the Rev. T. Jarrett, M.A. Rector of Trunch, Norfolk, Fellow of Catherine Hall, and Professor of Arabic in Cambridge University, to Margaret Sarah, only daughter of Mr. J. Daw, Saltash, Cornwall.

Lately, at St. Mary's, Wyndham Place, Edward Berwick Harwood, Esq. of the Inner Temple, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Lichfield, to Maria Frances, only daughter of Henry Jadis, Esq. of Bryanstone Square, niece of Viscountess Goderich, and grandniece of the late Lord Delaval.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, Elliot Robert Roberts, Esq. of Montagu Square, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Edwin Julius Johnson, of the Madras Service, and daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Barton, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, Cawnpore, India.

At Astbury Church, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath, Stirlingshire, to Emma, daughter of R. Wilbraham, Esq. Rode Hall, Chester.

At Bath, William Leaf, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss Rose, sister of Sir George Rose, one of the Judges of the Court of Review.

At Derrynane Abbey, Charles O'Connell, Esq. of Bahoss, to Kate, second daughter of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. for the county of Kerry.

At Earl Soham, Suffolk, J. V. Smyth, Esq. of High Wood, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and of Hampton, Middlesex, to Emma Charlotte, second daughter of J. C. Aungle, Esq. late of Ducketts, Southgate.

G. P. White, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Dorothy Watford, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Watford, Esq. of Cambridge.

Ferdinand, youngest son of Alexander Brand, Esq. of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Vernon Abbott, Esq. of Gower-Street, Bedford-Square.

At Brockville, Canada, F. R. Foote, Esq. Assistant Commissary-General, son of Vice-Admiral Sir E. J. Foote, K.C.B. to Charlotte, daughter of Doctor Hubbell, M.D.

Died.]—At her house at Richmond, in her 79th year, Lady Williams Wynn, relict of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

At his residence on Summer Hill, Dublin, Arthur James Lord Viscount Harburton, aged 79. The title devolves upon his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, vicar of St. Anne's parish.

At Brighton, in the 66th year of his age, the Right Hon. Edwd. Southwell, Baron de Clifford.

At Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, Major-General Sir Alexander Bryce, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers.

At St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, at the advanced age of 85, Robert Smith, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S., and formerly for many years solicitor to the Board of Ordnance.

At Hastings, Lieut.-Col. Edward Eardley Wilmot, of the Royal Horse Artillery, in the 53d year of his age.

At his seat at Swainstone, Isle of Wight, Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart. in the 75th year of his age. Sir Fitzwilliam has died without male issue, and the title, which was a creation of 1611, has become extinct; his estates descend to his eldest daughter, the wife of Sir Richard Simeon, Bart. Sir Fitzwilliam was a descendant of one of the most ancient families in this kingdom, who held estates in Essex long before the Norman conquest, and of which estates Sir Fitzwilliam died possessed.

In the 76th year of his age, at his residence in the Borough Road, Henry Jacob, &c. the most celebrated Hebrew Scholar in Europe.

On the 8th inst. in his 81st year, the Rev. Robert Hamilton, D.D. of Kensington Square, Vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane, F.R.S. &c. &c.

At L'Orient, in France, in his 72d year, of an attack of cholera, Gen. Dalrymple, late of the Third Regiment of Guards, and son of the late Sir William Dalrymple, Bart. of Cousland, Edinburghshire.

At Bath, aged 74, James Stephens, Esq. late one of the Masters in Ordinary in the Court of Chancery.

Suddenly, at Queen-Square Police-office, G. Gregorie, Esq. brother to the magistrate of that establishment, aged 40.

The Rev. Henry Godfrey, D.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge.

In Upper Norton-Street, Marylebone, in his 66th year, William Humby, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

DEVONSHIRE.

Bideford and Okehampton Railway.—A meeting was held at Winkley, on the 25th September, for the purpose of resuming Mr. Hopkins's Parliamentary Report and Estimate on the above Railway. Mr. Hopkins was directed to state the amount required for the necessary estimates and plans, previous to an application to Parliament, which he engaged to prepare at the rate of 20*l.* per mile, and to lodge it with the Clerk of the Peace in due time for notice being given to Parliament for a Bill this year. Subscriptions to the amount of 250*l.* were at once entered into in the room, to meet this preliminary expense, and measures taken to raise the remainder. A resolution was unanimously passed, and signed by a number of gentlemen, expressing their approbation of Mr. Hopkins's Report, and recommending its adoption to the public. Mr. Hopkins informed the meeting, that, feeling assured the measures would have the support of the public, in consequence of its receiving the sanction of so large and influential a body, he would commence the Parliamentary Survey on his own responsibility, and hoped to have it in a state of forwardness by the 1st of November.

The workmen employed in clearing away the rubbish from the foundation of some very old houses in South-street, Exeter, near the Deanery walls, have found several Roman coins, chiefly copper, and some other antiquities; but the principal relic of antiquity found there is a large Medal in brass of the Emperor Domitian, thus described by W. P. Short, Esq. of Heavitree, a gentleman well known for his ability and accuracy in antiquarian researches. It represents the head of the Emperor in strong relief, encircled with a laurel wreath, the hair being fastened back by a braided ornament, and the letters IMP. CÆS. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. PP. perfectly plain; by which is signified—Imperator, Cæsar, Domitianus, Augustus, Germanicus, Consul XI. Censoria Potestate, Pater Patriæ; or, perhaps, Pius Princeps,—a name which his conduct greatly belied. Here we may observe, with reference to the title adopted by him as Germanicus, that it was common—in the age of the Emperors—not only to those who had gained victories over the Germans, but even to those who had made incursions on the borders only of that nation with an army; and Domitian, as we are informed by Suetonius the historian, applied that name to the month of September, in adulation to himself for giving peace to Germany, or rather buying it; though it appears he did succeed in subduing the Catti or people of Hesse (for which a statue was decreed him), and also overpowered L. Antonius, a rebellious governor of Germany. The Censorial power, in time, became merged in the Emperors, in like manner as the Consular and Tribunitian officers and those of the Pontifex Maximus, and they performed all its duties at their pleasure.

The reverse of this medal is remarkably curious, but not so perfect as the obverse, the only letters on it, that can be easily read, are S. C., for Senatus Consultu; which proves that it was coined at Rome, and that the Senate ordered the inscription by a decree. But it is to be admired for the perfection of four figures, in strong relief

within a neat circle, three of which are Roman soldiers, representing three legions quartered in Britain, standing in front of a small altar, and in the act of being addressed by the fourth, evidently the Emperor, attired in a robe; and, therefore, we shall designate the group Adlocutio Imperatoris; they have all three a neat helmet or morion on their heads, and the rearmost bears a small shield or scutum imbricatum. The inscription EXER. BRITA. is barely visible above these figures; it means the British Army. The three legions typified on this medal were the 2d, 9th, and 20th, who were quartered in this island from the period of the accession of Vespasian, A. D. 70, to the arrival of Hadrian, A. D. 120, who brought over the 6th legion; they were, therefore, here in Domitian's intermediate reign. On account of their long stay in this island they were called the Britannic legions, and are commemorated on a coin of Hadrian, mentioned by Camden. This medal is in the possession of Captain Baylee, of Alphington.

A coin of Magnentius, and three coins of Constantius, were also found, and a very well-preserved coin of Constantine the Great, with the inscription exceeding plain—IMP. CONSTANTINUS P. AUG.—the head encircled with a laurel wreath; reverse, a male figure with the petusas, or Roman cap on his head, attired in a loose robe or toga, holding in one hand a cornucopia, in the other a laurel, and appears to be symbolical of Liberalitas. The only legible characters are, PAT. ROM.; we may, therefore, supply the word ÆTERNITAS, as coming before. This coin, perhaps, referring to the corn imported to Rome from Egypt, appears, by the letters ALEXN., partly monograms, to have been struck at Alexandria. The last coin found was one of Victorinus, and is, with the others, in possession of Mr. Hooper, of Paris Street. A quantity of Roman tesselated pavement was also found.

DORSETSHIRE.

Cranborne Chace and New Forest Road.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the trustees of the above road (for which an act was passed during the late Session of Parliament) has been held at Cranborne, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The trustees directed that the necessary steps be taken to carry the measure into immediate execution, by which an extensive and populous tract of country, lying between the eastern agricultural district of Dorsetshire and the New Forest, will be opened to the public, and a more direct general communication effected by this means through Shaftesbury, from most parts of the West of England, to Southampton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Crime in Herefordshire.—The number of criminals executed at Hereford County Gaol from its completion in 1796, up to the present year, a period of thirty-six years, was eighteen, giving an average of one only for every two years, out of a population of very near 111,000 souls. Of the above criminals seven were hung for murder, one for cutting and maiming, one (a boy) for arson, four for horse and sheep stealing, one for forgery, two for burglary, one for highway robbery, and one for rape.

LANCASHIRE.

Coal Mine.—A very abundant coal mine, it is stated in the "Manchester Guardian," has been discovered at Pendleton; and what renders this peculiarly interesting to geologists is, that the strata has been found under red sand-stone, and at the depth, severally, of 144 and 226 yards from the surface.

LEICESTER.

Extraordinary Oak.—Perhaps the most magnificent oak this country ever produced was lately felled at Tooley, in Leicestershire. It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that this tree, when cut down, covered 3 roods, the ground on which it fell being immediately measured. The quantity of timber which it contained amounted to 1100 solid feet. The butt was about 10 feet long; and it had 5 large branches, one of which contained 200 solid feet of timber. The tree, when fairly butted, measured at the bottom 9 feet in diameter. It produced the enormous quantity of 3 tons 18 cwt. of bark. Another striking feature of this most wonderful production of nature is, the quality and beauty of the wood, which is allowed to be superior to anything of the kind ever seen; it bears a polish equal to the finest mahogany, and the grain is of a most curious and fantastical description. Nearly the whole of the tree has been manufactured into various articles of drawing and dining-room furniture, which now occupy the residences of several families of the first respectability in the neighbourhood, where, when standing, it had long been an object of admiration and wonder.

SUSSEX.

We are glad to learn that the provisions of the Act for the better employment of the agricultural labourers are already beginning to be taken into consideration in one part of the Weald of Sussex, and a string of resolutions adopted at a Vestry Meeting holden at a parish in the vicinity of Horsham, are forthwith to be presented to the Magistrates at their Petty Sessions, for their approval and sanction. We have reason to believe that other parishes are also about to bring the provisions of the Act into operation. The following is a copy of the resolutions above referred to:—

"That a rate for the better employment of the industrious and able-bodied labourers shall be levied at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, for six weeks, to commence at such time as the vestry shall determine.

"That every rate-payer shall be allowed to work out the amount of his rate on the following scale of wages, or pay the balance to the overseers:—

For boys under 16 years old ..... 6*d.*
For youths, 16 to 18 ..... 10*d.*
For single men, 18 to 20 ..... 16*d.*
For able-bodied men of 20 years old 20*d.*

"That every rate-payer shall, at the end of the period agreed on, make a true return of the christian and surname of every man and boy, with their ages, the place of abode, and wages paid to each that they may employ; but in no case will higher wages be allowed from this rate.

"That all labourers or servants who shall re-

side in, or belong to this parish, shall be included in these regulations.

"That all the money that shall be collected from this rate in lieu of labour shall be applied to the parish funds or as the Vestry may direct.

"That all sons of farmers of the before-mentioned age, actually employed as labourers by their parents, to be considered as similarly situated with other labourers.

"That in any cases where men who are not able-bodied labourers are taken into employment, no greater sum is to be allowed than is actually paid.

"That this agreement shall take place and be in force on the 15th day of October next.

"That these resolutions be laid before the Magistrates at their ensuing Petty Sessions, at Horsham, for their approval and sanction, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament before-named."

The Allotment system is now in full activity on the estate of Lord Churchill, at West Lavington, with the happiest effects. It is stated that the industry of the cottagers, and the advantages of spade husbandry, enable them to obtain full one-fourth more without a fallow, than land of the same quality adjoining, cultivated in the common way by the plough. There can be no doubt as to the advantage of letting small lots of ground to the cottagers, inasmuch as it tends to create industrious habits, good morals, and a little independence, amongst that useful body, the agricultural labourers of this country. There are at present upwards of sixty-six acres at West Lavington thus appropriated among one hundred and thirty-nine families.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 25, TO OCTOBER 26, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Sept. 25. G. W. ATKINSON, Fenchurch-street, grocer. T. HOLLINS, Salford, saddler. G. WATSON, Liverpool, publican. H. M. FREESTON, Monckton Coombe, Somersetshire, chapman and dealer. J. BRITAIN, Ripon, Yorkshire, grocer. W. LEES, Greenacres Moor, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton spinner. C. SHEAN, Widcombe and Lyncombe, Somerset, barilla manufacturer.

Sept. 28. S. ASTON, sen., Nottingham, ironfounder. R. CRIPPS, Aldersgate-street, wine merchant. J. DEMPSEY, Whitehall, porter merchant. B. FLIGHT and Co. St. Martin's-lane, organ-builders. H. PRIMER, Southampton, dealer in tea. J. C. REIFFENSTEIN, Camberwell, merchant. H. SCHNELLE and Co., Tower-street, merchants. C. SHEARN, Lyncombe, Somersetshire, soap-manufacturer. J. WIDDOWSON, Fleet-street, goldsmith.

Oct. 2. B. BEWLEY, Wroughton, Wiltshire, dealer in corn, &c. W. G. CLOVER, Holborn, linen-draper. J. COLLINS, Pulborough, Sussex, grocer and draper. H. PEARCE, Bishopsgate-street Within, tavern-keeper. S. POCOCK, Brighton, builder. T. COOKE, Birmingham, brass-founder. J. S. FEAKS, Cambridge, cordwainer. W. HUNTON, Leeds, linen and thread-manufacturer. W. HOYLE and R. EASTHAM, Lee Mill, Bacup, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. C. JONES, New-street, Birmingham, jeweller. W. and J. E. MARSHALL, Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners. J. WEBSTER, Lancaster, scrivener.

Oct. 5. J. EARLE, Kingston-upon-Hull, stone-mason. MOHRMANS and KAHRS, Wentworth-st. Whitechapel, sugar refiners. J. BOOTY, Brighton, print-seller. M'CALLUM and BELL, Regent-st. tobacconists. G. and T. ASHBY, Derby, linen-draper. J. R. LANKESTER, Woodbridge, Suffolk, brandy merchant. W. FORD, Birmingham, grocer. J. REID, Pannall, Yorkshire, victualler. T. ILESOM, Willoughby, farmer.

Oct. 9. J. HANDFORD, Sutton, Surrey, victualler. J. BECKENSALL, Oxford-street, wine merchant. J. OWEN, Little Bell Alley, bookseller. J. BLEW, Worcester, druggist. W. AGAR, jun. York, currier. J. THOMSON, Liverpool, merchant. J. PARK, sen., Croston, Lancashire, draper. G. GREGORY, Repton, Derbyshire, coalmaster.

Oct. 12. J. MOSSMAN, Maulden, Bedfordshire, sheep-dealer. J. ANKRETT, Walsall, grocer. J. BENNETTS and N. ROBINS, Gunnislake, Cornwall, granite merchants. H. HAWES, Birmingham, curry-comb maker.

Oct. 16. J. BLACKSTONE, jun. Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, lighterman. T. G. THORPE, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, fish-sauce manufacturer. D. NAYLOR, Manchester, carpet manufacturer. D. EDWARDS, Milford, Pembroke, butter-merchant. J. COUPLAND, Liverpool, tailor. J. ANDREWS, Strand, tailor. A. WELLS, Kennington-place, Vauxhall, surgeon. G. B. SMITH, Liverpool, builder. A. EDWARDS, Oldham, Lancashire, spirit dealer. J. JONES, otherwise J. PEERS, Liverpool, bricklayer. W. CLARE, Blackburn, Lancashire, draper. T. GILLER, Charlestown, Pendletown, Manchester, publican. J. W. and J. H. WEST, Turner's-square, Hoxton, brewers. W. C. MERCEROT, Ludlow, Salop, horse dealer.

Oct. 19. J. M. COLLINS, Knightsbridge, livery stable keeper. W. W. MARSH, Oxford-street, bookseller. J. CHANNON, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. B. FOWIS, St. Helen's place, merchant. W. GELDARD, Denmark-street, Soho, currier. W. HULME, Manchester, draper. J. W. HODGSON, Wigton, Cumberland, common brewer. J. LYON, the younger, Salford, Lancaster, victualler.

Oct. 23. R. G. BOWYER, Brick-lane, Old-street, grocer. W. BRIND, Brook Green, Hammersmith, bill-broker. J. C. BURCKHARDT, King-street, Golden-square, jeweler. C. CUMBERLAND, Sheepshead, miller. L. DANBY and W. WOOD, Horncastle, drapers. B. DIXON, Salford, saddler. J. FENTON, High Holborn, glass-dealer. W. HALL, Nottingham, bobbin-maker. C. HENNER, Birmingham, victualler. J. JOHNSON, Salford, timber-merchant. T. F. LUCAS, Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, stage-coach proprietor. G. PHILLIPS, Bishopsgate-street Within, ironmonger. J. SMITH, Walsall, factor. JOS. SMITH, Bristol, merchant. J. STEWART, Blackman-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer. R. TAYLOR, jun. Liverpool, bookseller.

Oct. 26. J. BARROW, Failsorth, Lancashire, victualler. D. BOULTER, Quadrant, Regent-street, tobacconist. E. BOWYER, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, broker. J. DAVIES, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, dealer in coals. R. GARBETT, Shiffnal, Shropshire, grocer. N. LUMSDEN, Swansea, merchant. J. and J. LUPTON, Wakefield, commission-wool-agents. J. PARKER, Webber-row, St. George's, Surrey, victualler. T. PIPER, Walsall, grocer. J. PROCTOR, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant. W. REEVES and G. KING, Ludgate-street, jewellers. J. SANDFORD, Chorlton-row, Lancashire, shopkeeper. W. SAYER, Toxteth-park near Liverpool, stone-mason. R. W. SLACK, Hanley, Staffordshire, dealer in drugs. J. THORN, Sackville-street, and G. ROBINS, Titchborne-street, surgeons. J. T. WESTON, Parish-street, Horsleydown, yarn-spinner.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to indicate a gradual, though slow progress, in improvement; this is chiefly perceptible in the Woollen Market which is now in a state of comparative activity. Some impulse, however, has been given to other branches of manufacture; the Market for Cotton Wool has, consequently, been firm, and there has been an increased demand for Raw Silk. That this improvement, however, is but of limited extent, is evident from the superabundance of unemployed Money, which may be readily obtained at two per cent. on unquestionable Bills.

The Sugar Market, which, during the month of September, and the greater part of the succeeding month, was in a state of almost total inanimation, has lately, in some degree, revived. The stock of British Plantation is known to be deficient, as compared with last year, by about 11,000 casks; and, as there can be no further supplies, to any considerable extent, this season, the holders are tenacious for an increase in price, and the grocers, who are the principal buyers, have, in some instances, been content to pay an advance of 1*s.* per cwt. The depressed state of the Refined Market continues to prevent any extensive purchases in that quarter; the small quantity that has been taken up by the Refiners has been of middling quality, and at 50*s.* to 52*s.* per cwt. An advance of from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt. upon former prices, was obtained, about the middle of the month, for 125 hhds. of Barbadoes, viz. good, 53*s.* to 55*s.*; middling to fine, 56*s.* to 59*s.* per cwt. The late accounts of the unsettled state of the Island of Mauritius, and the fact of the present stock being less by 52,000 bags than at the corresponding date of last year, have operated to keep the Market for this description of Sugars tolerably steady; indeed, the advance in British Plantation, and a somewhat favourable turn in the Refined Market, have produced a correspondent effect, towards the close of the month, in Mauritius, and there has been rather a brisk demand at a small increase in price.

In East India Sugars very little has been done of late: where sales have taken place, they have generally been at a reduction; but, except under urgent circumstances, the holders are waiting in the hope of an improvement.

The Market for Foreign Sugars is in a state of more perfect stagnation; the prices having been, for some time, maintained above the fair average with reference to Sugars of other descriptions; the slight stimulus which these latter have lately received, has not extended to the former. At Public Sale, on the 23rd, 237 Chests Brazils, mostly soft, brought as follows: Pernams, middling white, 24*s.*, ordinary, 21*s.*; Bahia, good dry grey, 23*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*, brown, 19*s.*; strong white Rio, 25*s.* to 26*s.* 6*d.*

Last average price of Sugar, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8¾*d.* per cwt.

Coffee has, throughout the month, manifested a tendency to decline; the holders have hitherto attempted, and with some success, to counteract this by abstaining from pressing sales; but, where they have taken place, prices may be generally quoted at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. lower. About 6000 packages of Foreign were lately offered by Public Sale; of these, the greater part were withdrawn, the remainder obtained the following prices:—St. Domingo, fair quality, 53*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.* 6*d.*; Brazil, 53*s.* to 54*s.*; good ordinary Cuba, 52*s.* 6*d.* to 54*s.*; Havannah, ordinary, 49*s.* 6*d.* to 52*s.* 6*d.*, good coloury, ordinary, 54*s.* 6*d.* to 56*s.*

Cocoa is increasing in demand; 760 bags of Brazil, offered by Public Sale, were all taken in at 26*s.*

No extensive transactions have taken place in Cotton Wool, but the appearance of the Market is such as to induce the holders to stand out firmly for former prices.

The Silk Sale at the India-house commenced on the 22d, and about 750 Bales sold at an advance of 2½ to 5 per cent. upon the prices of the preceding sale. The following day exhibited an increased degree of animation, and the advance was, in some instances, as much as 10 per cent.

The Company's Sale of Indigo on the 2d consisted of 2060 chests on their own account, and 2763 chests licensed, mostly of ordinary consuming and good shipping qualities. The higher qualities averaged the prices of last sale; upon the low consuming and clean shipping sorts there was an advance of 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.; the greater part was taken for exportation. Since the sale there has been no fluctuation in prices.

There continues to be a steady demand for Teas; Twankays and Hysons fully maintain sale prices; Boheas obtain an advance of 1½*d.* to 2*d.* and Congous of ½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb.

The Company's declaration for the sale to commence on the 3d December, is as follows viz.

	lbs.
Bohea	1,900,000
Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong	4,900,000
Twankay and Hyson-skin . . .	1,200,000
Hyson	300,000
Total, including Private Trade .	8,300,000

This presents a deficiency in each of the two first items, and an increase in the third of 100,000lbs., as compared with the declaration of the preceding sale.

Under the head of Spices, the matter of the greatest importance is the publication of the subjoined official document, announcing the discontinuance of the Government monopoly of the trade in Cinnamon in the Island of Ceylon.

"By order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

"Notice is hereby given, that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having taken into consideration the general financial and commercial relations and prospects of the colony of Ceylon, have determined, in connexion with other arrangements relating to the public establishments and revenue of that island, that the Government Monopoly of Cinnamon shall be relinquished, and the trade in that article thrown open to the inhabitants of Ceylon. It is accordingly intended that the general exportation of Cinnamon from Ceylon shall be permitted, on payment of an export duty, which will be fixed, with reference to the prices usually obtained for it at the Government sales in this country, regard being had to the costs of production and of consignment hither. No sale, however, of Cinnamon, on Government account, shall take place at Ceylon, nor any export of Cinnamon from the island on private account be permitted until after the 10th of July, 1833, so that the purchasers of Cinnamon (calculating that the stock in warehouse here, consisting of 4688 bales, such stock, including the 1200 bales to be brought forward for sale on the 15th inst., will about supply the average demand in this country to the usual periodical sale of July next inclusive), will be placed on the same footing, and their interests equally protected, as they would be if the usual sale of the following October were to take place; and accordingly the export of Cinnamon from Ceylon will be permitted, as before stated, from and after the 10th of July, 1833; and from and after the same date, periodical sales will be held at the island of such Cinnamon, as, notwithstanding the abolition of

the monopoly, may unavoidably come into the hands of the Colonial Government. It is hereby further declared, that any portion of the Government stock here, which may remain undisposed of after the 10th of July, 1833, will be sold subsequently at public sale, or in any other manner, as may appear most advisable.

" London, 12th Oct. 1832."

The prices at the Government sale of Cinnamon, as compared with the preceding sale, showed an advance of about 6*d.* per lb. on first quality, and a decline of 3*d.* to 6*d.* on second and third qualities. Nutmegs are a little more in demand; but the Spice Market generally is dull.

The Corn Market continues to decline in prices, generally; the plentiful supplies of New Wheat, and a decreased demand for shipment, have caused a reduction of 2*s.* per quarter; in Old Wheat no alteration is noted. In all other descriptions of Grain, a decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter has taken place. The duty on Foreign Wheat is 1*s.*, and on Rye 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter higher.

The Money Market has been remarkably free from fluctuation until towards the close of the month, when the conflicting opinions and rumours on the pending differences between Holland and Belgium, and on the mode of interference to be adopted, caused a considerable agitation in Consols. The settling day passed over without the announcement of any defaulters and produced no alteration.

The closing prices of Public Securities on the 25th, were as follow:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 five-eighths, three-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 83 three-quarters, seven-eighths—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 three-quarters, seven-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 one-quarter, three-eighths.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 91 one half, five-eighths.—Four per Cent. (1826), 100 one-half, three-quarters.—India Stock, 200 one-half, 201 one-half.—Bank Stock, 187 one-half, 188 one-half—Exchequer Bills, 23, 24.—India Bonds, 13, 14.—Long Annuities, 16 one-quarter, five-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 75, 76.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 48 half.—Chilian, 15, 16.—Colombian (1824), Six per Cent. 10 half, 11 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 68 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 40 seven-eighths, 41 one-eighth.—French Five per Cent. 95, 96.—French Three per Cent. 66 half, 67 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 26 half, 27 half.—Mexican Six per Cent. 26, 27.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 three-quarters, 49 quarter.—Portuguese New Loan, 4 to 3 half dis.—Russian Five per Cent. 98 half, 99.—Spanish Five per Cent. 13 three-quarters, 14.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 8*l.*, 9*l.*—United Mexican Mines, 3*l.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*—Colombian Mines, 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*l.* 10*s.*—Del Monte, 17*l.*, 18*l.*—Brazil, 46*l.* 10*s.*, 47*l.* 10*s.*—Bolanos, 135 145.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM SEPTEMBER 23 TO OCTOBER 23, 1832.

Sept. to Oct.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9h. A.M.	0 h.	8h. P.M.	During Night.	Prevailing modification of Cloud.	
Sun. 23	7 h. 8′ A.M.	54.5	30.36	S.E.	S.E.	Clear	Clear	Clear	Fair	Cirrostr.	Stratus.
Mon. 24	●	64	—	Var.	S.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 25		66	—	S.	—	—	—	—	—		—
Wed. 26		63.5	.27	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—		—
Thur. 27		—	.24	S.	S.	Fog.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 28		62.5	30.00	W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 29		—	29.85	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 30	7 h. 37′ P.M.	60	.83	S.	S.	Cldy.	Shrs.	Cldy.	—	—	nimbus
Mon. 1	☽	63	—	—	—	Clear	Cldy.	—	—	—	cumulostr.
Tues. 2		60.5	—	E.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—	—
Wed. 3		51	.73	S.W.	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Thur. 4		—	.60	S.	S.	—	Shrs.	—	—	—	
Fri. 5		54	28.84	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	—	—	
Sat. 6		52	29.10	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	Comoid-cirrost.	
Sun. 7		53.5	.4	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Rain	Cirrost.	
Mon. 8	8 h. 36′ P.M.	50	28.86	S.	W.	Rain	—	Clear	Fair	—	
Tues. 9	○	—	29.50	W.	W	Clear	—	Cldy.	—	—	
Wed. 10		55	.80	—	—	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—	
Thur. 11		56.5	30.08	S.	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	
Fri. 12		56	29.80	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—	
Sat. 13		50	—	W.	W.	—	—	Clear	—	—	cumulus
Sun. 14		52.5	30.10	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cymoid-cirrost.	
Mon. 15	8 h. 34′ P.M.	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrost.	
Tues. 16	☾	53	—	W.	W.	Cldy.	Mois.	—	—	—	cumulostr.
Wed. 17		53.5	30.20	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—	
Thur. 18		—	—	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	
Fri. 19		45.5	—	N.E.	N.E.	—	Rain	—	—	—	
Sat. 20		44.5	—	Var.	Var.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—	
Sun. 21		—	—	E.	E.	Fog.	—	—	—	Cumulus	cumulost.
Mon. 22	6 h. 49′ P.M.	—	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	—
Tues. 23	●	52	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the month, 59°; greatest variation, 52.—Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.60. greatest variation, 1.52.

Meteors of frequent occurrence on clear nights. Stormy winds on the 8th, 12th, and 13th.